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AND THE VALLEY ECHO

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The FARMERS CORNER

by RALPH H. TAYLOR

Executive Secretary Agricultural Council of California

California agriculture, after five years of depression, has written off capital losses—in addition to colossal income losses—of more than a billion dollars!

To be exact, the value of California farm lands and buildings has toppled from $3,19,470,764 in 1930 to $2,329,050,986 for the year 1935, a drop of $1,090,,419,778.

And the average California farmer counting the cost of the five-year struggle for economic survival, finds that approximately one-third of his capital assets—lands, buildings and equipment—has evaporated into thin air.

Such, in brief, is the story told in the report of the 1935 agricultural census, just releasced by W. L. Austin, director of the Bureau of Census of the United States Department of Commerce.

In the natoin at large, according to the federal report, the value of farm lands and buildings has dropped aopproximately 15 billion dollars to a low, at the start of 1935, of $32,884,342,378, although the area in farm lands has increased some 68,000,000 acres during the same five-year period.

Evidencing a drift back to the land during times of economic upheaval and extremity, despite the fact that most farmers were known to be fighting for their very existence is the fact that California had 14,684 more farms at the start of 1935 than at the start of the depression—and 76,613 more acres in production. In the country as a whole, this same trend was in evidence, with more than 500,000 new farms added to the roll.

Some of the huge write-off in farm values undoubtedly was the result of fictitious and unsound land values which came as a by-product of the unnatural prosperity prelude which preceded the depression. But this condition was probably less true of agriculture than of either business or industry, due to the fact that agriculture had been in the financial doldrums for at least ten years before the general business world hit the toboggan.

Looking back at the catastrophe, with a new wisdom born of adversity, California agriculture, and agriculture generally, has learned some tremendously worthwhile lessons which should go far toward creating a more stable industry in the future.

Perhaps one of the first lessons of the depression, in importance, was the fact that excessive indebtedness is fatal to farmer and business man alike when a sudden shift in conditions brings the need for drastic retrenchment. Thousands of farmers went to the wall, unable to carry the load of interest on their debts, and other thousands would have been forced into bankruptcy except for the timely intervention of both the federal and state governments.

Still another lesson was that agriculture had been carrying an excessive share of the tax burden—and had done very little about it until the threat of insolvency threw the problem into stark relief. As a result, farm taxes in California, and in most sections, have been materially reduced and it is the task of organized agriculture to guard against any return to discrimination against agricultural holdings in the future.

And also of paramount importance, the average farmer has learned that well-organized, ably-directed, farmer-controlled farm cooperatives are a tremendous asset in stabilizing prices and markets during a period of overproduction and limited buying power.

Out of the economic cataclysm, in all probability, will come a much more efficient, much sturdier farming industry, to balance, at least to some extent, the huge financial losses which the industry has been forced to absorb.

forced to abserb.

Medic Debunks Some Popular Superstitions

Tuesday was "medicine men's" day at Kiwanis luncheon. Dr. O. G. McConnell of San Jose gave some interesting pointers on "well known facts that are false' wherein he debunked some of the old time ideas regarding medicine and its practice.

Program Chairman Dr. Walter Merrill added a few bits of interesting data regarding some of the much advertised cure-alls.

Robert Bowman of Willow Glen as guest artist played two piano numbers which were much enjoyed.

No meeting Tuesday. Interclub visitation to Los Gatos by Campbell club Thursday noon.

Milk By-Products Important Food

Milk and its many by-products are considered man's most important and healthful food, and modern science has devoted much effort for its protection and purity.

One of the most valuable by-products of milk is ice cream, recognized as one of the most important foods of today. The manufacture of ice cream in the United States has more than doubled in the last year. Research by leading physicians of the country has resulted in the declaration that ice cream has more food value than all other commodities. It contains fruit juices and sugar in addition to pure milk and cream, and is, in itself, a perfect food.

The importance of ice cream as a food has stimulated business in thsi line in the valley and San Jose has some of the finest and most sanitary creameries and ice cream factories in the country. One of the leading and most sanitary creameries in the state of California is the Garden City creamery at 76 East Santa Clara street, conducted and managed by Axel Raven, an expert ice cream manuafcturer and dairyman. The establishment is equipped with modern machinery, which includes a giant ice cream mixer and freezer and a scientific refrigeration system in a plant which is noted for cleanliness.

More than 200 gallons of ice cream are manufactured and distributed daily by this plant. For the convenience of its many customers a large horseshoe marble serving counter is provided, where all kinds of milk and other drinks are served with light luncheons.

Assisting Mr. Raven in the conduct of the plant and distribution of its products are Harold Schulz, foreman of the ice cream factory, and Beverly Topham, George Pulley, Joe Ethen, Sylvan Wetmore, Jerry Whitaker, Alfred Gorostovdoy, O. B. Wright, Al Groth and Mrs. Rose Baker, bookkeeper. Mr. Raven is a born dairyman, having been raised on a dairy in his native country, Denmark. Coming to this country he settled at Minneapolis, Minn., where eh learned the ice cream making business, later going to Oregon, Sacramento and Palo Alto, and finally coming to San Jose where he opened the Garden City creamery in 1926.

Former Resident Dies In Honolulu

Some of the earlier settlers of Campbell will recall Melvin A. Nicoll who lived here and attended school for a short time. He married a Gladys Cramer of San Jose and in 1911 returned to his birthplace, Honolulu. There he became an important officer in a large commission firm.

Papers in that city announced his death on July 23 at the age of 46, leaving his wife and a son.

The Rev. Dr. W. T. Dumm of Oakland will preach in the Methodist church Sunday morning Aug. 25. Dr. Dumm was for many years a district superintendent of the Methodist church in the state of Wyoming, and an old friend of the pastor. He speaks Sunday morning on invitation of the pastor in the interest of the Women's Foreign Missionary society. The public is cordially invited to hear him.

Producers Flay Poultry License

Opposing a high license poultry ordinance in San Jose, the poultrymen, producers and dealers, downed the proposal claiming that it would create a monopoly and would be unfair to producer, retailer and consumer.

The ordinance would practically keep the producer from entering that market because of its excessive cost. J. W. Knowles of Campbell, heading the producers group, made his protest effective. This branch of agriculture needs every encouragement instead of such hindrances thrown in its way and the valley needs more of these very goods.

The Santa Clara valley poultry producers are also active with the board of supervisors urging the employment of a poultry expert through the California extension course to work with the local farm bureau.

Humbodlt County Fishing Is "Tops"

Fishermen in Humboldt county prophesy that the 1935-36 fishing season will be the best in history in their section. Due to an abundance of water, the pools are excelelnt, and pollution of the rivers has been corrected 80 per cent by active sportsmen's clubs and interested anglers, states the Eureka offiec of the National Automobile club.

Pipe Line On Playground

In furthearnce of the recreation program, and also for the benefit of the grammar school pupils, a pipe line extension will be made on the playgrounds so that the dust may be laid by occasional wetting down.

Application will be made for W.P.A. labor to paint the grand stand, as ordered by the board at a meeting held last week.

R. H. Lowrie left Wednesday for Honolulu where he has taught for several years. For two months of the vacation he and his sons, Robert and Jack, camped and hiked in Yosemite park and the high Sierra, returning to Campbell last week. They report a most delightful and invigorating outing.

Sanitation District May be Organized Under 1921 Statute

An informal meeting of the local sanitation committee was held at the office of the Campbell Water company on Tuesday evening. Unfortunately but a few of the members were able to attend as it was called rather hurriedly to discuss the possibility of forming a disposal district under what is known as the Utiilties act No. 6393. Briefly this act has been on the statute books since 1921 but has been little used owing to the choice of many communities in adopting other laws in the formation of their several districts. Owing to the uncalled for pocket veto by the governor of the proposed amendment introduced in the last state legislature, and also due to the fact that it was impossible to obtain federal aid under the now existing sanitary act, teh committee after thoroughly investigating all possibilities, and with the aid of those familiar with all sanitary laws, decided upon the above act as the most practical means of proceeding toward the much neded west side disposal system. This act has many advantages which will overcome all the objections thus far advanced. One of the objections has been that the district would include much orchard land which would have to be taxed out of all proportion to the benefits received. This was a valid objection, and under certain sanitation acts would have of necessity been taxed. Under the utilities act, only the territory deriving direct benefit will be expected to share in the expense of the district. This expense will be borne partly by revenue derived from service rendered and partly by taxation. After going over the act very carefully it was decided to go ahead with definite plans of plotting out a district which in the opinion of those who have studied the needs, will be entirely adequate and fair to all concerned. Later the supervisors will be requested to call an election of the registered voters of the district, and if a majority signify their desire to form such a district, the way will then be open to request federal aid and the committee have been assured that it will eb granted without any trouble.

It is hoped that everyone will become familiar with the plan and will get behind this most progressive and necessary development.

W. C. Grizzle enjoyed a birthday cake Sunday, celebrating his 78th annual with the family.

California Prune and Apricot Growers Association Promises Publicity Program On Fruit

Following the regular monthly directors' meeting of the Sunsweet organization, the management announced the preparation for publication in the press, an analysis of the present market situation in the prune industry. The copy will include some suggestions for the practical treatment of the market problem and will extend over some weeks to come.

In announcing this publicity program, H. C. Dunlap, president of the assaciation stated, "Whereas the story of the prune market is not as optimistic as we would wish to have it, we feel that some logical presentation of the whys and the wherefores may serve to assist the growers to meet their market problem more effectively."

As an example, Mr. Dunlap cited recent developments in the dried apricot market—"As in the San Joaquin valley the growers made early sale at low prices and sold a quantity of their fruit on open contract, the present trade market for the San Joaquin fruit is dull and lagging. On the other hand, as the growers in the Santa Clara valley and vicinity resisted the first low price offerings of packers and made no substantial sale on open contract, they are now enjoying a substantially improved market and the trade quotations of the Santa Clara valley and northern type fruit is remarkably improved.

"Although this striking example might not be exactly duplicated in the prune industry, we could not have a more outstandnig demonstration of the effect of firm price sale and firm price holding as opposed to open contract and panicky selling. It is true that the prune industry values must be reflect the effect of a diminished market and increased supply, but our price is certainly down now to the low level which should induce increased sales and consumption. Firmness on the part of the growers will have the effect of stabilizing present levels and lay the foundation for an improved confidence which must precede any real improvement in values."

Commenting on other dried fruit market developments, the association's manager, C. D. Cavallaro reported the association's recent opening on its complete line of dried fig packs, and he called attention to the effect of competition which makes it difficult for this industry to take fair advantage of the excellent tariff protection against foreign competition. In the case of figs, he stated, "We have one of the best examples of the depressing effect of growers open price selling. Packers have available a quantity of this fruit which will be delivered to them under contracts on which they have made advances to growers and they are thus protected against a short position in their advance sales of this fruit at highly competitive prices. The association however re-established last year remarkable trade good-will on account of the improved quality of our pack and as a result we will enjoy trade preference and even some price premiums."

Commenting on the dried peach market, Mr. Cavallaro stated, "The sale of dried peahces to date is considerably shy of the volume at this same date last year. The lack of trade confidence in present quotations is no odubt occasioned by the offering of old crop on the part of some factors on the coast. However, with the very short crop of the present season, it is anticipated that a fair market will be sustained and the volume of sales will develop gradually without the necessity of any serious break in present quotations. On peaches, the field market is opening firm at 7 cents and continued firmness on the part of grower sellers will support and should eventually force some improvement in the trade.

Rev. Fink Will Speak Here At Townsend Meet

The local Townsend Old Age Pension club has arranged for a public meeting to be held in the Methodist church Friday evening at 8 o'clock. The Rev. G. F. Fink of Pacific Grove will be the speaker and will be introduced by the Rev. Edwin Bowling. A cordial invitation is extended to all interested to be present to hear Reverend Fink.

Billy Barletts On Vaudeville Tour

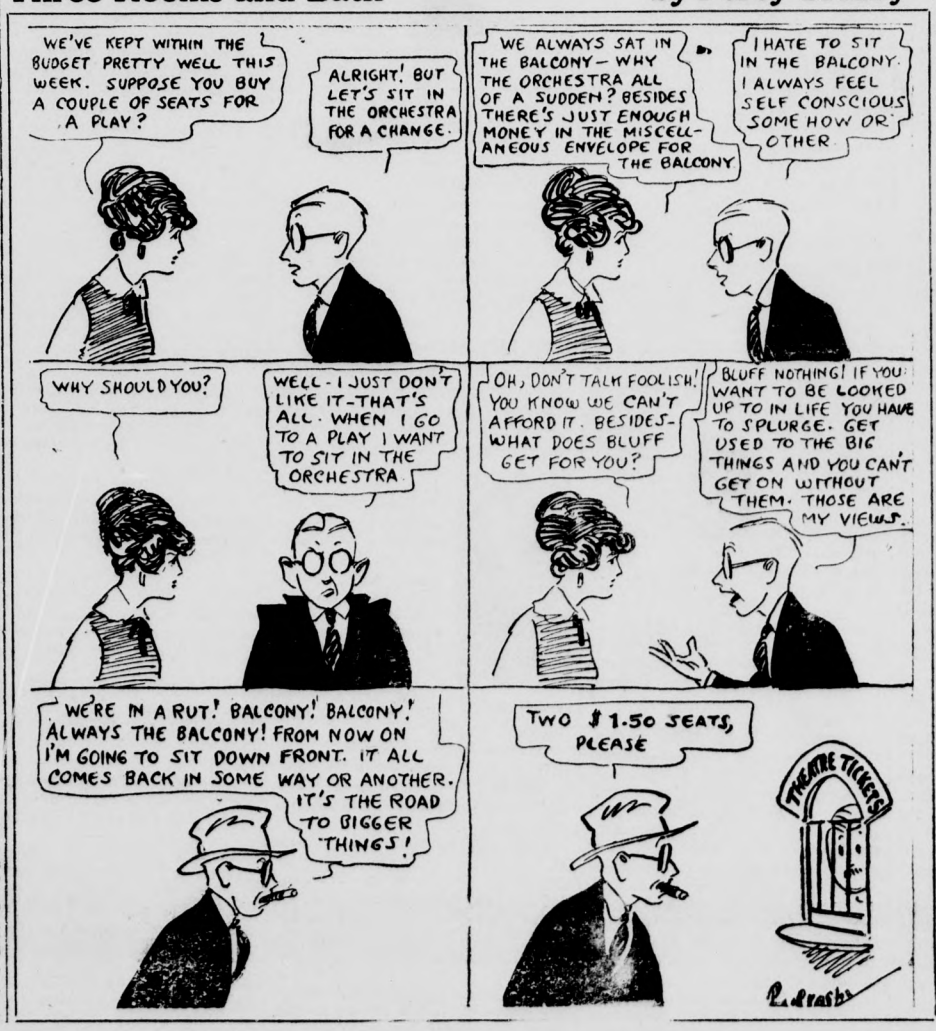
The "Aerial Barletts" (Mr. and Mrs. William Barlett), owners of the Billiken lunch and soft drink stand opposite the high school, left last week to fill a series of engagements that will extend over a couple of months. In the years of vaudeville these popular artists toured this and foreign countries with original and spectacular aerial feats, but for some tmie past have been interested in lunch roms and filling stations which they have built up and sold. Their first love, the Billiken, was leased until reecntly to A. DeWitt, but they have been operating it this summer and now have left it in charge of Robert Feathers while on this tour, which includes appearances at the Stockton, Sacramento and Humboldt fairs, at Vancouver, B. C., and other cities.

C. B. Miracle Suffers Broken Leg At Tahoe

C. B. Miracle has sustained another accident. Recently on a fishing hike up the Trout Creek trail near Tahoe, Mr. Miracle slipped and in the fall broke his leg just below the knee. It was set by the local doctor and he will wear a cast for six weeks and then crutch it for another six weeks.

He was badly injured last year near his lake cottage. His best luck seems to be in landing the big ones on the lake.

Three Rooms and Bath — by Percy Crosby


WE'VE KEPT WITHIN THE BUDGET PRETTY WELL THIS WEEK. SUPPOSE YOU BUY A COUPLE OF SEATS FOR A PLAY?
ALRIGHT! BUT LET'S SIT IN THE ORCHESTRA FOR A CHANGE.
WE ALWAYS SAT IN THE BALCONY — WHY THE ORCHESTRA ALL OF A SUDDEN? BESIDES THERE'S JUST ENOUGH MONEY IN THE MISCELLANEOUS ENVELOPE FOR THE BALCONY
I HATE TO SIT IN THE BALCONY. I ALWAYS FEEL SELF CONSCIOUS SOME HOW OR OTHER
WHY SHOULD YOU?
WELL - I JUST DON'T LIKE IT - THAT'S ALL. WHEN I GO TO A PLAY I WANT TO SIT IN THE ORCHESTRA
OH, DON'T TALK FOOLISH! YOU KNOW WE CAN'T AFFORD IT. BESIDES - WHAT DOES BLUFF GET FOR YOU?
BLUFF NOTHING! IF YOU WANT TO BE LOOKED UP TO IN LIFE YOU HAVE TO SPLURGE. GET USED TO THE BIG THINGS AND YOU CAN'T GET ON WITHOUT THEM. THOSE ARE MY VIEWS.
WE'RE IN A RUT! BALCONY! BALCONY! ALWAYS THE BALCONY! FROM NOW ON I'M GOING TO SIT DOWN FRONT. IT ALL COMES BACK IN SOME WAY OR ANOTHER. IT'S THE ROAD TO BIGGER THINGS!
TWO $1.50 SEATS, PLEASE
THEATRE TICKETS
Rubrosby

Mr. and Mrs. John Lynden Jr., are visiting Mrs. Lynden's parents, Dr. and Mrs. Frederick A. Speik, at Pasadena for two weeks. Mr. and Mrs. Lynden occupied the Lynden, Sr., home on Campbell avenue during the latters' tour and visit east this summer.

CURRENT EVENTS IN REVIEW

By Edward W. Pickard

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Senators Back Down on "Soaking" Small Incomes

NOBODY liked the new tax bill that congress was working on, and the senate finance committee had hard work making up its mind as to the form it would recommend. First it altered almost every provision of the bill passed by the house and changed it from a "soak the rich" measure to one which would soak practically every one. This was done by lowering personal income tax exemptions and starting the surtax increases at $3,000 instead of $50,000. The latter feature was proposed by Senator La Follette and was adopted to keep him in line. Also, the inheritance taxes which President Roosevelt had asked for were eliminated.

Senator Borah

Protests against increasing the taxes on little incomes came immediately, from senators, representatives and the country at large. Senators Borah of Idaho and Norris of Nebraska were among the "independents" who expressed their disapproval. Mr. Borah especially was vocal in opposition. He could not see the justice or the wisdom of the proposition.

"Families with these small incomes are now paying more than their proportionate share of taxes and at the same time are facing higher prices for food, clothes, fuel and rents," he said.

So the committee suddenly reversed itself abruptly, rejected the La Follette plan by a vote of 8 to 7, and for the time being at least saved the little incomes and perhaps at lot of house members who hope to be re-elected.

The bill which the committee voted to report contains new provisions to compensate for those eliminated from the house bill and the estimated revenue is only $1,000,000 less. This is divided in the senate bill as follows:

Graduated corporation income tax	$ 60,000,000
Corporation excess profits and capital stock taxes	65,000,000
Intercorporate dividend taxes	39,000,000
Increased estate taxes with related gift taxes	100,000,000
Increased surtaxes on incomes in excess of $1,000,000	5,000,000
Total	$269,000,000

The bill thus more closely follows the demands of President Roosevelt than the house measure, with the exception of inheritance taxes, which the senate committee eliminated. Even this action was offset by the increase in the existing estate and gift tax rates, expected to bring in $100,000,000.

This action by the senate committee probably means the adjournment of congress will be speeded up. The house is cleaning up its "must" legislation, the ways and means committee having voted to report favorably the Guffey coal bill which would set up a "little NRA" for the bituminous industry. It is generally believed this measure will not stand a test in the Supreme court, but the administration had demanded its enactment nevertheless.

How Social Security Pension System Works

WHEN the President's social security bill was finally enacted into law, the senate adopting the conference report already agreed to by the house, probably many thousands of men and women all over the country began figuring on the pensions they would receive under its terms. It is unlikely that one in a thousand has any clear idea of how the new program's pension system will work, so we reprint here a neat summary prepared by the Associated Press showing its operation as applied to "Bill Jones":

"Suppose young Bill is twenty when the law goes into effect and makes an average monthly salary of $100 until he is sixty-five. He will get a monthly pension, until his death, of $53.75.

"In detail, here is what will happen to him:

"In the calendar years 1937, 1938, and 1939 he will pay a salary tax of 1 per cent, or a total of $36 for the three years. In 1940, 1941, 1942 he will pay 1½ per cent, or $54. In 1943, 1944, and 1945 the tax will be 2 per cent, or $72. In 1946, 1947, and 1948 the tax will be 2½ per cent, or $90. From 1949 to 1981, inclusive, the tax will be 3 per cent, or a total of $1,189 for those 33 years.

"Thus, in 45 years, Bill Jones will have paid in $1,440. All the time his employer will have been matching his tax payments, so the total paid to the federal treasury will be $2,880.

"At sixty-five Bill Jones can expect to live perhaps 10 years more. If he does, he will get back $6,450.

"When Bill Jones dies this is what will happen:

"His average annual salary will be multiplied by the number of years he paid taxes. In other words, if he dies after he has paid taxes for 45 years, $1,200 will be multiplied by 45—giving a total of $54,000. Arbitrarily, the bill stipulates that Bill Jones' estate shall be entitled to 3½ per cent of that, or $1,890—less any amount he received in pensions before he died.

"If Jones dies before he gets back $1,890 in pensions, what he actually received is deducted from $1,890 and the remainder paid to his heirs. If he lives until he gets back all of the $1,890 and more, his heirs get nothing.

"If Jones should die before he reaches sixty-five, his heirs would be entitled to a payment of 3½ per cent of the total wages on which taxes had been paid.

"For instance, if he died after ten years, he would have paid taxes on $12,000. His heirs would be entitled to 3½ per cent of that, or $420."

Senator Clark of Missouri made a brave attempt to save private pension systems, but gave up when the promise was made that house and senate committees will try during the recess to work out a method of preserving such of these as are found worthy. The measure as passed provides for old age security; unemployment insurance, and for financial aid to dependent children, the blind, the crippled, and to public health agencies. It carries appropriations totaling $94,491,000 for the fiscal year 1936 as the government's share of the program. This sum does not include an authorized grant of $4,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1936, and $49,000,000 for each subsequent fiscal year to defray the cost of administering one project in the bill.

G. O. P. Defeats New Dealers in Rhode Island Election

REPUBLICAN leaders throughout the country were immensely heartened—probably too much so—by the result of the by-election in the First district of Rhode Island. Charles F. Risk, Republican and determined opponent of the New Deal, defeated Antonio Prince, Democrat, by nearly 13,000 votes, capturing the seat in congress which Francis B. Condon, Democrat, resigned, to go on the State Supreme court. The reversal was so decisive that the Republicans hailed it as a clear indication that President Roosevelt would be defeated for re-election next year.

Chas. F. Risk

Representative B. H. Snell of New York, minority leader, made a speech about it in the house in which he said:

"This is the first time the people of any part of the country have had an opportunity to pass on the reckless and extravagant expenditures of the administration. They have passed upon it in a very decisive manner. The election shows the people are beginning to think. The handwriting is on the wall. From now on we will witness similar rejections by the citizenry of the New Deal program."

Farmers Organize Council to Protect Their Rights

FARMERS who believe that their individual rights are being encroached upon by the administration's agricultural policies are offered a chance to get together by the organization and incorporation in Chicago of the Farmers' Independent Council of America. Dan D. Casement, a farmer of Manhattan, Kan., is president of the body. Stanley F. Morse, South Carolina farmer and consulting agriculturist, is executive vice president and Chris J. Abbott, Nebraska stockman and farmer, and Clyde O. Patterson, Illinois Jersey breeder, were incorporators. Dr. Charles W. Burkett, agricultural authority of New York and formerly director of the Kansas agricultural experiment station, and L. G. Tolles, farmer and past master of the Connecticut State Grange, are other vice presidents of the council, and Dr. E. V. Wilcox, representative of the Country Gentleman, District of Columbia, is secretary-treasurer; Fred L. Crawford, Michigan congressman and farm owner; E. E. Dorsett, farmer and past master Pennsylvania State Grange, and Kurt Greenwald, farm manager and agricultural engineer, New York, are directors.

"To me there is but one issue, whether we are going to have a constitutional government or have a dictatorial regime," said Charles E. Collins, Colorado cattleman and president of the American National Live Stock association, regional vice president of the new organization.

Hoover Demands Showdown From the Administration

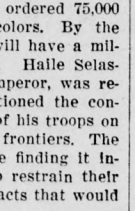
FORMER PRESIDENT HERBERT HOOVER, traveling from California to New York, stopped in Chicago long enough to issue a challenge to the Roosevelt administration and a call on the President for a showdown as to his policy on changing the Constitution. He declared the American people have a right to know what alterations in the basic law the administration proposes to make.

"The time has come," he said, "when these full purposes should be disclosed. The people should now be told openly the specific words of the exact amendment that these gentlemen want so that the people can consider and themselves determine it. That is their right."

Many observers were of the opinion that this pronouncement by Mr. Hoover meant that he is now a receptive candidate for the Republican nomination in 1936.

Black's Methods in Probe Resented by Pat Hurley

SENATOR HUGO BLACK of Alabama may bring out a lot of facts in his inquiry into lobbying, but his way of conducting the investigation is not winning him any credit. The house has all along felt that he was trying to bully it into accepting the utilities bill "death sentence" clause and has been correspondingly resentful. Various witnesses before the senate committee have felt, seemingly with reason, that they were being treated unfairly.



P. J. Hurley

One of these witnesses who complained bitterly was Patrick J. Hurley, secretary of war in the Hoover administration. He testified that he had received $100,000 from the Associated Gas and Electric system in the last three years, but insisted he was paid for legal advice only and had done no lobbying. Hurley was not permitted to read a prepared statement, and Black's interjections and questions so angered the witness that he rose to his feet and shouted: "Everyone knows all you gentlemen are good prosecutors! Of course, you don't know what it is to be fair or just. You try to put words into a witness' mouth. Your questions are all on the type of 'Why don't you stop beating your wife?' query."

Joseph P. Tumulty, who was secretary to President Wilson, also was put on the stand and was not treated so roughly. He, too, admitted receiving considerable sums from utility concerns, and like Hurley he denied that he had done any lobbying. Tumulty testified that he paid former Senator George H. Moses (Rep.) N. H., $5,000 and would pay another $2,500 to John Walsh, a brother of the late Senator Thomas J. Walsh (Dem.), Mont. Moses and Walsh, Tumulty said, are attorneys and aided in work done for the utility clients.

Mussolini and Ethiopian Emperor Prepare for War

ENGLAND and France were still trying to find the way to avert a war between Italy and Ethiopia. But Premier Mussolini of Italy was so skeptical that he ordered 75,000 more men to the colors. By the first of October he will have a million men in uniform. Haile Selassie, the Ethiopian emperor, was reported to have sanctioned the concentration of 60,000 of his troops on Italy's east African frontiers. The chiefs, it is said, are finding it increasingly difficult to restrain their warriors from overt acts that would precipitate warfare.

A report from Addis Ababa said the emperor was ready to cede a portion of Ethiopia to Italy in return for loans from that country to develop Ethiopia's resources and the granting of a seaport.

Nazi "Housecleaning" Has Hitler's Full Support

ADOLF HITLER'S silence during the recently renewed Nazi warfare on Jews and Catholics led many to think the movement was being led by others. But Der Fuehrer emerged from his country residence to make a speech at Rosenheim in which he made it clear he was backing the current "housecleaning" to the limit. He declared the Nazi party would smash its opponents, continuing:

Adolf Hitler

"Always stand to your flag, not only in good days but even more in the bad ones. Keep it up when the storm lashes and clouds the firmament."

Deep apprehension still prevails among Jews in Germany as to what the future has in store for them. After Count von Helldorf, Berlin police president, had forbidden individual action against Jews, Wilhelm Frick, minister of interior, announced:

"The Jewish question will slowly but surely be gotten rid of, as the Nazi program foresees."

STATEWIDE
Farm & Ranch News

California rice conditions are about 83 per cent of normal.

Mendocino County hop growers met recently to fix a picking price of $1.25 per hundred pounds for pickers who work all season. Short-time pickers will get $1.

Increased demand for baby chicks has led J. A. Pritzl, Chowchilla, to construct a new and modern chicken house. His ranch capacity is 2,500 chicks weekly.

California hens laid $28,801,000 worth of eggs last year, about $1,000,000 more than the second largest egg-producing state, Iowa.

Newcastle is shipping its smallest deciduous fruit crop since prewar days. About 700 cars have been shipped, while over 1000 had been sent this time last year.

Lompoc's mustard harvest is about completed. Fifty-one thousand sacks have been threshed.

The California Canning Peach Growers Association has contracted for the sale of its entire 1935 tonnage at $30 a ton.

Lodi district Tokay grape shipments will be three weeks late, and will start about September 5.

California's new anti-feed deception law is expected to aid farmers by raising the standards of feed for their cattle and poultry.

A blue Andalusian hen belonging to Mrs. A. A. Hendricks, Mariposa, has died at the age of 11 years and four months. She laid eggs up until this year.

Tuberculosis tests for 15,000 head of cattle in Sacramento County are under way.

One of the largest sugar refineries in the nation has just been completed near Clarksburg, Yolo County. The $1,500,000 plant will refine sugar beets.

Peach growers are being warned that there is an exceptionally high per cent of split pits in Freestones this season. Every pit particle should be removed.

Cancellation of California's AAA marketing agreement for raisins has been asked by raisin packers.

It has been recommended by growers and canners that the 1935 California olive pack be limited to between 400,000 and 500,000 cases.

The Cornish Breeders, the Coast's largest poultry specialty club, will hold a poultry show in Arcadia, October 19 and 20.

The state free employment agency recently sent two bus loads of peach pickers to Marysville, where workers are getting 25 cents an hour.

The Loomis Fruit Growers plant is now in full operation. The packing plant is Placer County's oldest. It is equipped to pack four kinds of fruit simultaneously.

Marion Evans, member of a Sutter County grain stealing gang, is serving 100 days in jail for stealing and selling grain.

Five-thousand Mexican and Japanese truck crop workers in Los Angeles County, members of a union, are seeking to have their 25-cent-an-hour wage scale jumped to 40 cents.

Despite protests of Oroville farmers, H. R. Girton, sentenced to three years in San Quentin, was granted probation. He will spend one year in the county jail. Girton stole and killed a calf.

Congressman John H. Hoeppel of Arcadia is backing California's protests against permitting Florida oranges to be marketed without a label.

Visitors will be conducted through operating wineries during the St. Helena Vintage Festival, August 31 to September 2.

State Agriculture Department officials are aiding in the fight against hog cholera which has made inroads into Sutter County herds.

In the Sacramento Valley farmers have posted several "Help Wanted" signs. Labor is reported scarce.

The San Luis Obispo County Farm Bureau is operating a barley re-cleaning and re-dusting machine.

Poultry paralysis is increasing slightly in central California. There is no known cure for this disease.

Harvest of Lompoc Valley's 3500 acre beet crop has begun.

Checks totaling $9,502.50 are being distributed to Yolo County farmers who have participated in the AAA hog control program.

Washington Digest

National Topics Interpreted
By WILLIAM BRUCKART
NATIONAL PRESS BLDG. WASHINGTON D. C.

Washington.—While two congressional committees have been seeking newspaper publicity for themselves in promoting investigations of legislative lobbies, the Federal Trade commission has quietly taken the position that "legislative activities" on the part of individuals or business interests are not so bad. Strangely enough, the commission heretofore has been labeled as rather radical but in this instance it has taken a much more conservative view of efforts of private citizens to protect themselves than have the members of congress.

Legislation Lobbies

The commission made known its position in only one case, but the understanding is that it represents a view of a majority of the commission members and that in all probability there will not be much fuss or furore again respecting the efforts of private citizens to engage the attention of their elected legislators when their pocketbooks are in danger.

No such attitude is in evidence at the Capitol. Certainly, no such evidence has been given by Alabama's Senator Black and his senate investigating committee. The house investigating committee, under the chairmanship of John J. O'Conner of New York, has not been quite so ferocious but it has not overlooked opportunities to get on the front page of newspapers whenever possible.

The two congressional investigations have come to be regarded by Washington correspondents largely as farcical. I reported to you some weeks ago that the probable result of the congressional investigations would be the smearing of many men of wealth and the exposing of any shortcomings of corporations on which the committees could lay their hands. That has been the result to date and the outlook has not been changed. As far as anyone can see now, neither committee is going to adduce any evidence or testimony that will be helpful in the framing of legislation—that is the basis upon which congressional investigations proceed and it is the only basis in law they have for such inquiries.

In support of the assertion that there is much publicity sought, one needs only to reflect on the circumstance of those two committees engaged in a battle to obtain the testimony of Howard C. Hopson, the big shot of the Associated Gas and Electric company. Mr. Hopson has been sought to give testimony respecting his company's lobbying activities and was looked upon by the chairman of each committee as a star witness—a star because he is one of the biggest men in the utilities field and therefore good headline material.

We here in Washington saw the spectacle of subpoena bearers from each committee chasing through the streets in a race to hotels where Mr. Hopson was reported seen. The elusive Mr. Hopson was not discovered in any of the three hotels where rumor said he was quartered. Then rumor got busy again and a process server raced wildly over the Virginia roads to the nearby estate of Attorney Patrick J. Hurley, who was secretary of war in President Hoover's administration and who has served as attorney here for the Associated Gas and Electric company at times past. It turned out that Mr. Hopson was not at the Hurley home and the faithful process server was forced to return empty handed.

* * *

But to get back to the Federal Trade commission. Its position may yet be regarded as determinable only on the merit of an individual case or circumstance. That is to say the commission probably has not condoned sharp practices in the relationships between private business and official agencies.

Delicate Question

The action of the commission in this instance was with reference to a motion of counsel for the International Association of Ice Cream Manufacturers. The attorneys asked that the commission strike out of the complaint against the association three paragraphs which charged association officers and members with attempting to urge legislation and local ordinances "in bad faith." That question, of course, is very delicate. It presents a collateral question as to whether when an individual seeks legislation of a protective character for his own interests or legislation that will aid him in his business, he has done so "in bad faith." Undoubtedly, there may be times when bad faith could be properly charged. But in discussing this phase of the situation in many quarters in Washington, I found the consensus to be that protection of property can hardly be cataloged as effort made in bad faith.

Nevertheless, the politicians at the Capitol take a different attitude and they do not hesitate to follow through any scent they obtain of information which, when published, will hit newspaper front pages.

The reason I regard the action of the Federal Trade commission as being so significant is that the commission deals with literally thousands of individual businesses each year. It has jurisdiction to order elimination of unfair trade practices and to expose just plain cheating in private business. Therefore, the commission may be said to have a vital influence on the lives and businesses of those whose operations may be characterized as small and important only in small communities, as well as on the great masses of capital and national trade associations. Since the commission has shown a willingness to consider the rights of individuals to foster their own interests, some observers believe that its prestige will be enhanced and that we may find in the future that the commission will be a popular governmental unit rather than one which business looks upon with fear.

* * *

Throughout the Roosevelt administration we have observed almost daily announcements that the President has done this, that or the other thing "by executive order." In the rush of legislation designed to help us over the emergency in 1933, executive orders came thick and fast. No one thought a great deal about them. It was unusual for them to emerge from the White House in such numbers but I believe it was the general desire to forget the precedent that was being established, numerically at least, in the issuing of executive orders because of the acute conditions in the country.

Executive Orders

Subsequently, attention was called officially to the great number of these orders and that they had the force and effect of law. It was the more important because the Supreme court of the United States called attention to the fact. The court digressed far enough in a weighty opinion which it rendered to suggest that it was impossible for the average individual to know what these executive orders contained; what inhibitions or prohibitions were prescribed and what rights, if any, a citizen had left.

The American Liberty league, which is addressing itself consistently to analysis of governmental affairs, informs me that between March 4, 1933, and the end of July, 1935, Mr. Roosevelt issued more than one thousand two hundred and fifty executive orders. The league offices also say that this is a greater total than the number of executive orders issued over the preceding 10 years.

Some fifty new agencies and additional branches of existing agencies or departments have been created by the simple expedient of an executive order.

* * *

In addition to the executive orders, it is claimed that something like twenty thousand administrative orders have been issued by officials of various agencies whose sole legal basis for their acts was an executive order signed by the President.

Orders Upon Orders

"The examples of executive orders which have been cited show clearly a usurpation of legislative power," the league commented in a statement issued the other day. "By no stretch of the imagination can many of these orders be regarded merely as ministerial acts in execution of laws enacted by the congress. Policies are involved which under the principles of democracy should be passed upon by the congress, members of which reflect the varying viewpoints of citizens of different areas and schools of thought. So long as the judgment of the entire membership of the congress is applied to important questions a balance will be maintained in the public interest. It is contrary to our scheme of government to place supreme power in the hands of a single individual as has been done in European countries where parliamentary bodies have become nonentities. Encroachment by the executive upon legislative prerogatives, in violation of the letter or even the intent of the Constitution, smacks of autocracy and despotism. It is subversive of popular government."

So long as executive orders and administrative regulations issued under them involve only administrative practices, there is seldom much public interest in them. Always, after enactment of legislation, the administrative agencies designed to carry out the provisions of the legislation issue rules and regulations interpreting the statute. But it is to be remembered that in such cases, the authority is in a statute and that statute is in printed form widely distributed.

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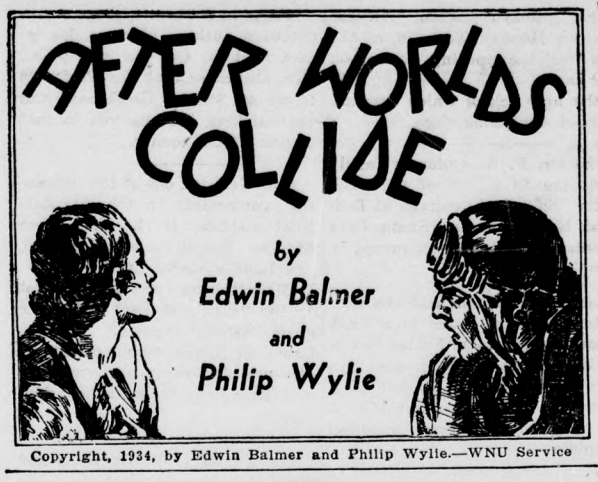

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SYNOPSIS

Under the leadership of Cole Hendron, noted American scientist, some 200 persons escape in a Space Ship just before a cosmic collision that wiped out the earth, and land on Bronson Beta. A river bottom green with vegetation is discovered and great forests of dead trees, preserved by the absolute cold of space. The appearance of what looks like an airplane, and which disappears without making an attempt to communicate with the refugees, leaves a feeling of alarm. They realize they are not alone on the new planet, and that their visitors may be enemies. Tony Drake and Eliot James, on an exploration airplane flight, come upon a wondrous city, enclosed under what seems like half an iridescent glass bubble six miles wide and half a mile high at its center. Among their finds, when they make an entry into the city, is an edible grain—millions of bushels. On their way back they stumble upon the camp of more than 200 persons who left the earth when they did, in a second Space Ship piloted by Dave Ransdell. Ransdell goes to Hendron's camp with Tony, and the latter tells the people of the wondrous city. Tony learns that certain Russian, Japanese and German Communists have reached Bronson Beta and probably sent the mysterious plane to spy on their camp. In Tony's absence Hendron's outfit is gassed by unseen enemies.

CHAPTER VII—Continued

—11—

"Do you see Dodson? Have you seen Dodson anywhere?"

"No; you want Dodson, especially?"

"He might be able to tell us what to do."

Tony threw a switch, and a faint corona glowed along a heavy cable. The air crackled softly. "Our power-station's working," he said with satisfaction. "We can give this tube the 'gun' when we want to. You know how to give it the gun, Peter?"

"I know," said Vanderbilt calmly.

"Then you stand by; and give it the gun if anything appears overhead! Jack, see what you can do with that tube!" Tony pointed to the north corner of the camp. "I'll look over some more of the people; and see what happened to Hendron—and Eve—and Ransdell and Dodson. Dodson's the one to help us, if we can bring him to."

He had caught command again—command over himself and his companions; Taylor already was obeying him; and Vanderbilt took his place at the tube.

Tony moved back into the camp alone. At his feet lay men and girls and women motionless, sightless, deaf, utterly insensible in their stupor. He could do nothing for them but recognize them.

He did not find Eve Hendron. Where was she, and how? Had this sleep dropped into death for some? He wanted to find Eve, to assure himself that she at least breathed as did those others; but he realized that he should first of all locate Dodson . . . Dodson, if he could be aroused, would be worth a thousand laymen. Then he recollected that he had last seen Dodson in Hendron's dwelling. Tony rushed to it and flung open the door; but what lay beyond it halted him. He found Eve. She lay where she had fallen, face forward on the desk; and Ransdell lay slumping beside her. His left hand clasped her right hand; they had been overcome together. Both of them breathed slowly; but they were completely insensible. Dodson had crumpled over a table. There was a pen in his hand, a paper in front of him. Cloth—Tony saw that the cloth was from dresses—had been stuffed around the door. In a bedroom lay Hendron, the rise and fall of his chest almost imperceptible. Tony shook Dodson.

Suddenly he realized that his head was spinning.

He plunged to the door and staggered into the fresh air. Gas, after all. The people in Hendron's house had seen it strike the others, and attempted to barricade themselves. They thought it was death. There were still fumes in there.

Dodson—he must get Dodson.

He ran back, and dragged the huge man into the open.

He stood over him, panting. Then he remembered that Dodson had been writing. A note, a record. Tony went for it. So strong had been the poison in the air that he found it hard to read.

"We've been gassed," Dodson had scrawled. "People falling everywhere. No attack visible. We're going to try to seal this room. They're all unconscious out there. I got a smell of it, closing a window. Nothing familiar. I think—"

Tony shook Dodson. He brought water and doused him. He found Dodson's medical kit and tried to make him swallow aromatic spirits of ammonia, then whisky. Dodson could not swallow.

Tony jerked about as he heard some one move. It was Vanderbilt, who had left his post at the tube.

"Nothing in sight out there," Vanderbilt said calmly. "Taylor stays on watch. I ought to be more use in here."

"What can you do?" Tony demanded.

"I'm two-thirds of a doctor—for lack of, anyway," Vanderbilt said. "I used to spend a lot of time at hospitals. Morbid, maybe." While he spoke his slow, casual words he had taken Dodson's kit and had been working over the physician. . . . "I gave him a hypo of caffeine and strychnine and digitalis that would have roused a dead elephant. He's still out, though."

Afterward they pulled Eve and Ransdell out into the open air and laid them on the ground; they carried out Hendron, too.

Nothing remained to do; so they sat watching the forms that breathed but likewise did not move, and watched the sky. Three hundred yards away, Jack Taylor stood at his tube watching them and the sky, and the scattered, senseless, sleeping people.

"Our other camp!" said Vanderbilt. "What do you suppose is happening there?"

"I've been thinking of that, of course," said Tony. "We ought to warn them by radio; but if we did, we'd warn the enemy, too. He's listening in, we may be sure; he'd know we were laying for him here; our chance to surprise him would be gone. No; I think our best plan is to lie low."

Tony and Peter Vanderbilt moved toward their radio station; and they were debating there what to do, when their dilemma was solved for them. The sound of a plane came dimly to their ears. Both stepped out of the radio room and lay down on the ground where vision in every direction was unhampered. Tony saw Taylor slumping into an attitude of unconsciousness.

There Was a Noise Like the Opening of a Door to H—l. The Landing-Field Became a Volcano. The Plane Vanished in a Blistering, Tumultuous Core of Light. It Was Not a Fair Fight . . . It Was Not a Fight.

Then his eye caught the glint of the plane. A speck far away. He lay motionless like the others, and the speck rapidly enlarged.

It was one of the Bronson Betan ships. It flew fast. It came low, slowed down, circled.

Tony's heart banged as he saw that one of the faces peering over was broad, bearded, strongly Slavic. Another of its occupants had close-cropped hair and spectacles. People from earth! They completed their inspection and rushed out of sight toward the northwest.

Tony and Vanderbilt jumped up and ran toward Jack Taylor. The three men met for a frantic moment. "They'll be back." Tony shook with rage. "The swine! They'll be back to take over this camp. I wonder if they'd kill the men and carry off the women, as Kyto suggests. We'll be ready. I'll take the west tube. Wait till the first ship lands—I can rake h—l out of that field. Then get 'em all!"

They went to their positions again.

An hour later a large armada flew from the northwest. They did not fly in formation, like battle planes. Their maneuvers were not overskillful. Some of the ships were even flown badly, as if their pilots were not well versed in their manipulation.

Tony counted. There were seventeen ships—and some of them were very large.

The three defenders acted on a prearranged plan: They did not follow the fleet with their tubes. They did not even move them from their original angles. They could be swung fast enough. They hid themselves carefully.

The ships circled the camp and the unconscious victims beneath. Then the leading ship prepared to land.

Tony fired his tube. The crackling sound rose as the blast began. The enemy plane was almost on the ground. He could see lines of rivets in its bright metal body. He could see, through a small peephole, the taut face of the pilot. The wheels touched.

Tony heaved, and the counterbalanced weapon described an arc. There was a noise like the opening of a door to hell. The landing field became a volcano. The plane vanished in a blistering, tumultuous core of light. The beam swung up.

It curved along the air, and broken and molten things dropped from the sky. Into that armada probed two other orange fingers of annihilation; and it melted, dissolved, vanished.

It was not a fair fight. . . . It was not a fight.

The blasts yawed wide. They were fed by the horrible energy which had carried the Ark through space. Their voices shook the earth. They were more terrible than death itself, more majestic than lightning or volcanic eruption. They were forces stolen from the awful center of the sun itself.

In less than a minute they were stilled. The enemy was no more.

Tony did not run, now. He walked back to the center of the camp. There he met Vanderbilt and Taylor.

No one spoke; they sat down, white, trembling, horrified. Around them lay their unconscious comrades. Here and there on the ground over and beyond the landing place, great fragments of twisted metal glowed and blistered.

Jack Taylor, student, oarsman, not long ago a carefree college boy—Jack Taylor sucked in a tremulous breath and whispered: "G—d! Oh, G—d!"

Vanderbilt rose and smiled a ghastly smile. He took a battered package of cigarettes from his pocket tenderly, and as if he touched something rare and valuable. They knew he had been cherishing these cigarettes. He opened the package; four cigarettes were left. He passed them. He found a match, and they smoked. Still they did not speak.

They looked at the people who lay where they had fallen—the people who had come through that hideous destruction without being aware of it.

One of these people moved. It was Dodson. They rushed to his side. Vanderbilt opened his medical kit again and poured something into a cup. Tony held the doctor's head. After several attempts, they managed to make him swallow the stuff.

He began a long, painful struggle toward consciousness. Finally his fuddled voice enunciated Tony's name. "Drake!" he said. "Gas!" Then a meaningless jumble of syllables. Then "Caffeine! Stick it in me. Gimme pills. Caffalooalooclooaloo. Gas. Rum, rum, rum, rum, rum—headache. I'm sick."

Then, quite abruptly, he came to. He looked at them. He looked at the sleeping forms around him. He squinted toward the field and saw what was there. He rubbed his head and winced.

"Aches," he said. "Aches like sin. You—you came back in time, eh!"

"We laid for them," Tony answered solemnly. "We got them."

Dodson pointed at the sleepers. "Dead?"

"All breathing. We wanted to get you around first—if anybody could be revived."

Dodson's head slumped and then he sat up again. He looked at the sky. "It just rained down on us—out of nothing."

"Rained?" Tony repeated.

"Yes. Rained—a falling mist. The people it touched never saw or smelled it—went out too fast. But I did both. Inside—we had a minute's grace." He struggled and finally rose to his feet. "Obviously something to knock us out. Nothing fatal. Let's see what we can do about rousing somebody else. Probably'd sleep it off in time—a day, maybe. I want to make some tests."

He was very feeble as he rose, and they supported him.

"I'll put a shot in Runciman and Best and Isaac first, I guess. They can help with the others." Tony located Runciman, the brain specialist. Dodson filled a hypodermic syringe, then methodically swabbed the surgeon's arm with alcohol, squeezed out a drop of fluid to be sure no air was in the instrument, and pricked deftly. They moved on, looking for Best and Isaac.

As they worked, Dodson's violent headache began to be dissipated. And the persons they treated presently commenced to writhe and mutter.

Hendron was among the first after the medical men. Dodson lingered over him and shook his head.

"Heart laboring—bad condition, anyway. I'm afraid—"

Vanderbilt and Taylor and Tony knew what Dodson feared.

In two hours a number of pale and miserable human beings were moving uncertainly around the camp. Tony had sent a warning to the southern camp. They replied that they had seen nothing and were safe.

The three men who were heroes of the raid went together to the landing field. They stood together, staring toward the northwest. An expedition in that direction would be necessary at once. It would not be a safe voyage.

Night came on with its long, deliberate twilight; and with this night came cold.

The sentinels outside stood in little groups together, listening, and watching the sky. No lights showed. The encampment could not risk an air attack by night.

Tony found himself continued in command; for Hendron held to his bed and made no attempt to give directions. Ransdell was quite himself again, but like all the others but Tony and Taylor and Vanderbilt, he had lain insensible through the attack and the savage, successful defense the three had made.

Everybody came to Tony for advice and orders. Eve, like the rest, put herself under his direction.

"You'd better stay with your father," Tony said to her. "Keep him quiet as you can. Tell him I'll keep him informed of further developments; but I really expect no more tonight."

Eve disappeared into the darkness, which was all but complete. Another girl joined the group of men standing and shivering near the great cannon-like tube aimed heavenward.

"Anything stirring?" asked Shirley Cotton's voice.

"Not now," replied Tony.

"It's cold," said Shirley. "It's surely coming on cold, these nights."

"Nothing to what it will be," observed a man's voice gloomily.

"How cold will it be—soon?" asked Shirley.

"Do you want to know?" Williamson challenged. "Or are you just asking?"

"I've heard," said Shirley, taking no offense, "an awful lot of things. I know we're going out toward Mars. But how cold is it out there?"

"That's been figured out a long time," Williamson returned. "They taught that back in school on earth. The surface temperature of a planet like the earth at sixty-seven million miles' distant from the sun—the distance of Venus—would be one hundred and fifty-one degrees Fahrenheit. The mean temperature of the earth, at ninety-three million miles from the sun—where we used to be—was sixty degrees. The mean temperature of the earth, if it were a hundred and forty-one million miles from the sun—the distance of Mars—would be minus thirty-eight—thirty-eight degrees below zero, Fahrenheit.

"The earth went round the sun almost in a circle—it never got nearer to the sun than ninety-one million miles, and never got farther away than about ninety-four million; so our temperature there never varied, by season, beyond comfortable limits for most of the surface of the earth.

"But riding this planet, we aren't going around in the sun in any such circle; our orbit now is an ellipse, with the sun in a focus but not in the center. So we'll have a very hot summer when we go close to Venus, where the surface temperature averages a hundred and fifty-one; but before we get that summer, we go into winter out by Mars where normal temperatures average about forty below zero—a hundred degrees less than we're used to. We're headed there now."

Eve returned to the group. She halted a few steps away and Tony went to her.

"Father asks for you, Tony," she said in a voice so constrained that he prickled with fear.

"He's weaker?" asked Tony.

"Come and see," she whispered; and he seized her hand, and she his at the same time, and together through the dark they went to the cabin where lay the stricken leader.

Hendron was seated upright in bed, his hair white as the cover of his pillow.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Parole System Defects Hit by Eminent Critic

Six hundred police chiefs attended the convention of the International Association of Chiefs of Police, at Atlantic City. The blunt, frank speech of J. Edgar Hoover, director of investigation, Department of Justice, hammered at the present parole systems throughout the country.

Following up where Attorney General Homer S. Cummings had left off, Mr. Hoover stormed against criminals themselves, their friends and allies, shyster-lawyers, and all others who aid the criminal.

"No one in this assemblage, I feel sure, will scoff at the theory of parole and of rehabilitation. I said 'theory,' not practice. There is a vast difference. The theory is beautiful. The practice approaches a national scandal."

Agreeing with many of Mr. Hoover's contentions, Winthrop D. Lane, director of the division of parole of the Department of Institutions and Agencies in New Jersey, claimed it impossible to keep all convicts within prison, for "it would take 20 times the present capacity of reformatories and prisons to do it."

Commenting on the Hoover speech, Warden Lewis E. Lawes, of Sing Sing prison, said, " a good speech for a policeman," and he added, "The answer to most crime, where not based on mental defectiveness, is social and economic, and we will continue to manufacture criminals so long as we provide the environment for them."—Literary Digest.

Week's Supply of Postum Free

Read the offer made by the Postum Company in another part of this paper. They will send a full week's supply of health giving Postum free to anyone who writes for it.—Adv.

Provide Food for Dead

Ojibway Indians still place food for the dead at their burial grounds at L'Anse and Chicaugon, Mich., says a correspondent in the New York Times. Miniature houses are built for the food, and the Indians say their dead come to the houses at midnight and partake of it. As a matter of fact, small animals and birds usually eat the food.

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STATE FAIR

If you can think for a moment of the State personified in the form of an individual, one might say that California is going to don its Sunday best, wash thoroughly behind the ears, and go out among them at Sacramento about a week hence.

The state fair will be under way, to hold sway for ten days beginning Aug. 31.

This year the meeting promises to be bigger, better, more full of health and fun and spirit than it has since the dark days descended. Cattlemen have indicated that they will show more and better stock; the California Farm Bureau Federation contends that prize-winning produce will have to be quite something to take blue ribbons this time; response generally throughout the state presages a new record attendance at this, the 81st fair in California history.

A California governor once said, "Our people come to the state fair for the purpose of exhibiting and seeing perfected products of agriculture, industry and animal husbandry. School children and young people generally are interested in the program of entertainment and the diversified display of educational items. But the fair is more than an exhibition park; it is a great human assemblage where experiences are related, ideas exchanged, and ideals established."

It is all that. But this year, especially, it is still more. The fair will serve as a sort of official "going away" party for old man Depression—and all those who come to gaze upon the bountiful yields of California will feel a new hope not unmixed with thankfulness.

* * * * *

SOAK EVERYTHING

You hear a lot these days about "soak the rich," "soak the poor," soak this, soak that, soak everything and everybody.

In fact this attitude seems to have taken hold of Congress in its last-minute rush to wipe the slate clean and go home. And if there is anywhere this spirit ought not to be, that is in one of the few remaining citadels of democratic government left on the face of the earth—the congress of the United States.

A few people who don't know the facts stand around and applaud when something big is "soaked." They don't seem to realize that industry is the property of all the people, and that every dollar it makes helps give a living to a hundred million—in wages, salaries and dividends.

Now it appears that the advocates of the "soaking" theory have got control of railroad pension legislation. They have tried to rush through in the last minute a measure that is poorly drawn, full of loopholes, and certain of one thing only—to cost the railroads $350,000,000 a year eventually. The sad part is that this is all they seem to want to know about it.

Of this attempt, Federal Railroad Co-ordinator Joseph B. Lastman said: "I wish to make it clear that I believe special retirement and annuity legislation for the railroad industry to be essential. Because of the fact that I do favor such legislation, I must caution against this hastily drawn legislation which would lead to further disillusionment and disappointment, especially among railroad employees."

The rail problem is only one instance among many.

Why is it that this "soaking" attitude has taken the place of cooperation, compromise, and a certain amount of sacrifice by all groups for the good of the whole? That is the spirit in which Congress is supposed to tackle things.

Could it be that "the boys" have been playing a little politics?

* * * * *

IN THE BALANCE

Ask any business man, investor, property owner or thinking worker what is most needed to give the nation the confidence, the spirit and the optimism that will break depression.

You might get the same answer from each: "Tax reduction, plus a determined policy that will balance the budget as soon as possible, and gradually reduce and eventually eliminate the vast national debt."

Real, permanent and sound recovery cannot arrive as long as industry faces the prospect of confiscatory taxes that will seize whatever profits it is able to make. We cannot have a wave of home-building so long as our citizens realize that increasing taxes may soon make it impossible for them to keep their property. We cannot have re-employment of the jobless so long as investors are afraid to put their money into productive enterprises—because rising taxes imperil both principal and income.

The national debt is approaching the $35,000,000,000 mark. Hundreds of millions of dollars a year are required to meet the interest. More hundreds of millions are required for sinking funds with which to pay off the bonds when they fall due. Long after the money has been spent, and the things it bought have disappeared, we and our children will be paying the bill.

The federal government has attempted to "spend us back to prosperity." In view of many unbiased commentators we would have gone a long way farther toward recovery had spending been held down—in other words, the government's policy, in their belief, has hindered and not helped the nation. Yet more spending is in prospect—and more taxes.

The people want tax reduction. Business wants tax reduction. Investors and workers want tax reduction. Unless it is achieved, the nation's economic future is in the balance.

* * * * *

"So long as farming is unorganized," said Sir Horace Plunkett, British agricultural authority, recently, "the greater majority of farmers will have to buy all they require at retail prices, and sell what they produce at wholesale prices.

"It is a ludicrous situation, that unorganized farmers have to deal with highly organized business. The only solution for the farmer lies in 'better business'."

Statistics show that the agricultural cooperative movement is rapidly growing in almost every civilized nation—Sweden, England, Ireland, the United States, etc. It is a tribute to American initiative that its highest development has been reached by farm groups in this country.

Organized farming means eventual prosperous farming. Unorganized farming means that indefinite continuance of agricultural depression.

* * * * *

IMPORTS AFFECT PRICES

When this country imports enough butter to butter the toast of New York for one breakfast, immediately there is a drop in the price paid the producer for butterfat in all the dairy regions. Yet the spokesmen for the administration say that such importations are "trivial" or "a mere trickle." It really is surprising how rapidly prices do respond to importations, but the fact is that they do. The trade agreements which the President has made have mainly been at the expense of agriculture, and right now the proposition of lowering the tariff on barley is being considered. If the Democratic administration continues along its present course, the tariff may yet be one of the main issues in 1936. —*Morris, Minn., Tribune.*

THE LAST ROUNDUP

Will Rogers, famous cowboy, comedian and screen favorite, has joined the last roundup. The news of his sudden death was a shock to the world; the high and the low, the rich and the poor alike. A man of the plain folks who had friends in every court.

His homely phylosophy and simple expressions made him friends in every walk of life.

In a letter written to a friend he expressed his love for his fellow-man which accounts for, in a measure, the esteem all held for him. He said, "I am proud of the fact there is not a human being that I have got it in for. I never met a man I didn't like."

Probably no man living will be more universally missed for he having lived made the world brighter and happier.

University Scans Walnut Investm'nt

Berkeley, Aug. 22 — California has planted 139,005 acres in walnuts, representing an investment of $135,065,154, according to figures compiled by the Farm Management division of the University of California college of agriculture. The walnut lands are divided into 117,504 bearing and 21,501 non-bearing acres.

While Los Angeles county claims the biggest bearing acreage at 26,154, Ventura county, with nearly as big a bearing acreage, claims the highest value per acre at $1,669. The Los Angeles value is $976.

Forty-seven counties in the state grow walnuts, which is one of the biggest spreads for any single tree crop. The figures range from eight bearing acres and no non-bearing acres in Madera county, to the figures given for Los Angeles county.

The per acre bearing valuation for Ventura county is the highest in the state, but is closely followed by Santa Barbara county at $1,667 and by Orange county at $1,594. However, there are but 2,249bearing acres in Santa Barbara county and 7,132 bearing acres in Orange county.

The total value of the bearing acreage is $125,663,114 and of the non-bearing acreage $21,501.

Ventura county, inwhich the seventh annual summary of acreage and valuations has just been completed by the division, has an investment of $43,597,618 in its bearing, and $3,453,240 in its non-bearing crop. The Los Angeles bearing investment is valued at $25,526,304 and the non-bearing at $200,100. Although the Ventura study included the depression years in no year has income failed to meet cash costs and depreciation and leave a substantial income to be considered as earnings on the investment.

Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Morgan of Greenfield were guests at the Rev. Bowling home Sunday.

Mr. O. A. Putnam is enjoying a vacation from her duties in the post office. She is motoring south for her days off.

W. C. Williamson and family have rented the former W. T. Alexander property on North Second street and will soon be settled and ready for callers. They are moving from Rincon avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Bowling motored up from Greenfield Saturday for a week-end visit with Mr. Bowling's aprents, Rev. and Mrs. Edwin Bowling. On their return home they took with them their son, who had been here for some time.

The grammar school trustees have set Monday, Sept. 16, as the date for the opening of school. This concurs with the opening date of the high school which was announced some time since.

The Dr. F. R. Anderson family spent the first part of the week at the Walt Smily cottage at Redwood Estates in the Santa Cruz mountains, while he soujourned in Campbell.

Emmett Farnham had the misfortune of being bitten by a black widow spider last Friday while working on an old building in San Jose. He was treated by Dr. W. I. Merrill at O'Connor's and after a few days his recovery reported complete.

A marriage license has been secured by Rawleigh L. Gregory and Miss Phoebe Payne, but the date of the wedding has not been made known.

Abinante & Nola, who have conducted a packing plant on Berryessa road for the past two years, have also taken over the West Side Dryer on Stevens Creek road and are handling the business in that section of the county.

Ross Graham, one of the successful contestants in the Atwater-Kent audition at the time when Stephen Merrill won his honors, and later a visitor at the Dr. W. I. Merrill home, was guest artist on the "Pick and Pat" radio program Monday evening. Several Campbell friends who had had the pleasure of meeting him, were appreciative listeners in to hear him again.

Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Wells and little daughter motored to Lake Tahoe Sunday for a few days outing. They planned to return here Friday and leave for their home in Los Angeles Sunday or Monday.

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Explanation of Chat. Mortgage Moratorium Act

To what chattel mortgages does the act apply?:

The chattel mortgage moratorium act applies only to mortgages upon personal property located on and used in connection with the operation of any building located upon real property and also upon personal property used in the operation of farm land, where a sale of the real property, or farm land, on which the personal property is situated, has been postponed under the terms of the mortgage and trust deed moratorium of 1935.

This act does not apply to mortgages on personal property which is held under a lease contract, or to mortgages of livestock.

The act, however, does not apply to any chattel mortgage unless it was given as additional security for the obligation secured by the mortgage or deed of trust upon real property. Thus even a sale under a mortgage upon farming implements is not prevented by this act unless the chattel mortgage was given to the person holding the real property mortgage or deed of trust as additional security for the principal obligation.

It applies to property such as machinery in a building, or stoves, or water heaters, or such farming implements as harrows, harvesters, plows, and similar machinery.

It does not apply to all chattel mortgages on this type of property but only to those where the personal property is used and situated upon real property which the owner has protected from a sale in accordance with the terms of the mortgage and trust deed moratorium act of 1935. When an owner has proceeded under this latter act, the provisions of the chattel mortgage moratorium automatically prevent a sale of any personal property mortgaged to secure the said obligation.

What is the effect of this act?:

The chattel mortgage moratorium is self-executing. Its provisions automatically prevent the sale under a decree of foreclosure or under a power of sale contained in the chattel mortgage, until after a sale of the real property is lawfully held under a mortgage or deed of trust upon such real property. This act shall remain in effect only until Feb. 1, 1937.

Statute of limitations extended:

Where a sale under a decree of foreclosure or power of sale contained in any chattel mortgage is postponed under the terms of the chattel mortgage moratorium and the statute of limitations (code of civil procedure, 337) would expire during the period in which such a sale is postponed, the statute of limitations is extended to and including July 1, 1937.

Effect of sale in violation of this act:

Any sale of chattels made in violation of this act shall be voidable. The person who was the owner of the property at the time of sale may, if he take action within one year from the time of the sale, set the sale aside by an action in the superior court of the county where the property is situated.

Fred Hausen and family moved out of the former William Alexander home on South Secnod street last week for a short outing at Capitola. On their return from the coast they will make their home in San Jose.

Mrs. Nettie Carpenter and Mrs. Mollie Hollowell of San Francisco were in Campbell Monday superintending renovations in the house preparatory to its rental or sale.

Miss Gladys Merriman left Monday by auto to visit relatives at Inglewood and also enjoy a few days at the San Diego exposition.

The Press received word the first of the week from Leslie E. White, late manager of the local Sprouse-Reitz store, that he was still in Portland, Ore., and had made no definite plans as to his future location, at the time of writing. He stated that he enjoyed reading the news in the Press.

Civil Service Exams Aug. 24

Civil service examinations will be given Aug. 24 in Los Angeles, San Francisco, San Diego and Sacramento to establish an eligible list from which to fill two positions of junior egg standardization inspector, state department of agriculture.

The men selected will visit markets, packing plants, storage plants and stores and other places where eggs are offered for sale, to inspect eggs for compliance with standards established in the California agricultural code. Age limits, 23 to 50 years inclusive.

Among the minimum qualifications are the following: Either education equivalent to that represented by completion of the 12th grade and three years experience in the production and preparation of eggs for market, or in the grading and inspection of eggs for market; or some other equivalent combination of education and similar experience; knowledge of the provisions of the agricultural code relating to the standardization of eggs; ability to make inspection of eggs and to detect violations readily; good physical condition with normal eyesight or fully compensated with glasses, freedom from disabling defects.

Theexamination is open to men only. The starting wage is $150. Detailed information may be had by writing the state personnel board, 404 Library and Courts building, Sacramento. Applications will not be received later than Aug. 17.

One inspector will have headquarters in Los Angeles; the other in San Francisco.

The positions are created to carry on the work specified under senate bill 546 which places the work of state egg standardization in the state department of agriculture.

California Hog Supply Is Short

Davis, Aug. 22—The demand for pork and pork products in California not only exceeds the supply at the present time, but will continue to exceed the supply as long as the population keeps on increasing. This is the conclusion of the University of California college of agriculture as expressed in a bulletin prepared by E. H. Hughes, associate professor of animal husbandry, and L. W. Feldmiller, former herdsman in the branch of the college at Davis.

Because of the conditions governing the industry, live hogs bring more per pound on the San Francisco, Oakland and Los Angeles markets than on the midwestern markets.

"Swine raising is logically an integral part of a diversified agriculture," the bulletin stated. "A few pigs on most farms would increase the net returns. With few exceptions there is enough feed wasted on every farm to supply the pork consumed on that farm. Pork production may be carried on with a small amount of capital invested in foundation stock, labor and equipment.

"The ideal location of a hog ranch is one where alfalfa can be produced cheaply, where barley or other grain feeds can be grown economically and where shade and water are plentiful. Pork production in conjunction with the dairy, where skim milk, buttermilk or whey are available, has long been recognized as good practice.

"During recent years a gradual change in the lard type of hogs has been brought about by the changing demands of the consuming public and by the realization of the producer that a long-legged and more upstanding hog is grown more rapidly and is a better rustler than the wide, short-legged animal. The extremely long-legged, poor feeding type of hog, however, is not recommended."

Miss Hancie Naylor and her mother are enjoying a visit with their brother and family at Newport Beach, and this week are attending the San Diego fair.

AID FINALLY REACHES HOME CUT OFF BY SNOW

Telephone Brings Help to Mother and Four Children Isolated on Wisconsin Farm

When the frigid wave was at its height this past winter in Wisconsin, snow blocked many highways. It also blocked the country roads between neighboring farms, and Mrs. Julius Bush, living a few miles south of Eau Claire, on the road to Chippewa Falls, found herself and her four small children snowbound in their farm home. Mr. Bush, the husband and father, had gone to Europe to vote at the Saar plebiscite.

Mother Became Ill

The little family was "getting along" until Mrs. Bush became ill. Then she became almost panic stricken, as she realized the desperate situation that would result if she became too ill to care for the small children and to keep up the fires in the home. Her first thought was a telephone; but the Bush home had none.

However, a nearby neighbor had a telephone, and to this farm the oldest child set out bravely, making his way through the deep snow. Upon his arrival there, a call was put through to Cliquot, Minn., where the grandparents of the child reside. Soon came the voice of the grandfather, telling the boy not to worry, as help would somehow be sent to the Bush farm.

Rescue Cars Stalled by Snow

In the meanwhile, the snow increased and the storm became a blizzard. The grandfather set out for Eau Claire at 3 A. M. in his car, but could get only a few miles.

Once again the telephone played its part. The Eau Claire police department was called, and the grandfather explained the plight of the Bush family. A squad car started out for the farm, but the blizzard proved too much for it, too. It was not until the next morning that aid reached the Bush farm.

Mrs. W. C. Bohnett, whose critical condition at the hospital has been of much concern to her many friends, is reported improving and able to take some nourishment.

Sunday evening terminated the two groups of union services which the Methodist and Congregational churches have enjoyed this summer while the two pastors took short vacations, Rev. Bowilng in July and Rev. Bennett in August.

Mr. and Mrs. Adelbert Cope of Centerville, S. D., were guests of their former townsfolk, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Whitman for a few days, leaving Saturday to continue their tour of the Pacific states, which will take them as far as Los Angeles.

Mr. and Mrs. Reuben Chappell and young daughter are arriving this week from Toronto, Canada, and will be guests of Rev. and Mrs. J. H. Bennett. Miss Louise Mahan who has been visiting relatives in Connecticut and Massachusetts is accompanying them on her return trip.

Mrs. F. E. Sylvester of Silverton, Ore., and her daughter, Miss Miraim, arrived today and are guests of Mrs. Sylvester's sister, Mrs. C. H. Whitman. Miss Sylvester will sail Saturday on the S. S. Lurline for the Hawaiian isalnds to resume her duties as teacher on the island of Maui.

The regular services will be held in the Congregational church Sunday. Rev. Bennett will preach at the 11 o'clock meeting and Noel Voge will talk at the evening service at 7:45, telling of his travels and experiences in Sweden and Norway.

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Camera Angles in the Late News

PREPARING—Italian war planes arrived in Somaliland where they are being overhauled just in case Premier Mussolini decides to fulfill his threat to war against Abyssinia. Mussolini's two sons, Vittorio and Bruno, are both in the air force.

WHY DIE?—So speaks Mary Pickford through Liberty Magazine in a stirring article of one who foresees only more thrilling adventures lying ahead. Miss Pickford sees little reason to mourn for a person who has left this life. She expects to see and recognize her mother and brother in the other life.

THREE WOMEN IN ONE—Madame Schumann-Heink reveals for the first time in True Story Magazine, all the joys and tragedies of her astounding career as wife, mother and artist. She is shown with her granddaughter, Zelda, whom she is to train for a stage career.

"TRANSPARENT"—Yes, and the latest for evening wear is the gown worn by Sylvia Sidney, popular young screen star. It is of black chiffon, over a satin slip, is banded by a row of narrow black velvet ribbon. Hollywood's newest mode

ME-OW!—Dusty ran into a few hard knocks and today is recuperating after receiving a sound thumping from one of his playmates. Dusty threw his hat into the ring for president of the Cat Tailers but somebody tossed him out. That's his story.

AIR-ING—When the heat made it unbearable for indoor rehearsal, members of the Court of Human Relations cast took to the roof of the Columbia studios for relief while going over their script

It is said that more than 4,700 miles of thread can be spun from a single pound of cotton. But we know some stump speakers who can spin more than 4,700 miles of baloney out of one pound of logic.

Our office boy says he told his best girl she ought to be in pictures, but what he really meant was in the pictures in the old plush covered family album.

Bath tubs have been found in the dwelling houses of the Tigris valley which were 4,500 years old. Wonder if there were rings in 'em?

General Hugh Johnson, who went to New York to take charge of city relief, has been initiated into the "Circus Saints and Sinners.' We presume he will take the station of the Man on the Flying Trapeze.

COMMON CAUSE OF BALDNESS
One of the chief causes of premature grayness, falling hair and ultimate baldness is lack of circulation in the scalp.
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Life Buoy Soap, 3 bars 19c
Maxwell House Coffee, 1 lb. can 28c
Old Dutch Cleanser, 3 for 22c
Oronite Cleaning Fluid, pt. 31c
Oronite Fly Spray, pt. 37c; qt. 63c
Ridgway's Gold Label Tea, 1-2 lb. 53c
Westlake Tomatoes, No. 2 1-2's, 2 for 23c
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BRISBANE
THIS WEEK

Nobody Was Frozen
One Strike Subsides
The Emperor Has Lions
1,000,000 Tiny Pigs

Several have written to this column offering to let themselves be "frozen stiff and then returned to life" in the interest of science, as suggested by a Los Angeles chemist, R. S. Willard. They will be sorry to hear that the American Medical association calls Mr. Willard's alleged freezing "a vicious hoax."

Arthur Brisbane

It accuses Willard of freezing a dead monkey and then substituting a live one, supposed to have been frozen and thawed out.

Doctor Fishbein, editor of the American Medical Association Journal, says anybody frozen stiff would surely die.

It was an interesting yarn while it lasted.

New York's strike of union men against President Roosevelt, General Johnson and the WPA ("Works Progress administration") seems temporarily to have collapsed. Mr. Meany, New York labor leader, said all union men would go out and stay out and nonunion men would follow. The news is that the nonunion men did not follow, and the union men went back to work.

Robert Moses of the park department, who employs 25,000 workers on park projects, reports only 110 deserters.

An interesting photograph from Addis Ababa shows two servants of the Ethiopian emperor riding on lions, one female, one male, in the palace garden. The emperor's lions are trained in this fashion for use as "watch dogs." You can easily believe that intruders "keep out."

For war purposes, however, lions are not particularly valuable. Tear gas and deadly poison gas would discourage the lions, as they would men, and lions cannot jump as high as an airplane.

In Chicago's stockyards half the hog pens are closed, prices are soaring, men have lost jobs, all for lack of hogs to push around and butcher. The yards are suffering.

And only a little while ago an earnest government, determined to help the farmer and promote prosperity, was butchering tens of thousands of "farrow sows" to get rid of them before their little pigs could be born. "Too many little pigs will make too many big hogs," said the government.

You can imagine the ghosts of a million pigs floating over the stockyards, squeaking in their baby voices, "We told you so."

War talk continues. Mussolini announces a new air weapon "overwhelmingly powerful," but does not say what it is. Plain TNT and poison gas are powerful enough.

Hitler announcing that his country is "ready to meet any outside peril," adds: "No power on earth can attack us." That seems a little overconfident.

Uncle Sam, with all his spending, makes a little something for himself. His money-issuing privileges, paper dollars worth about 50 cents, and silver coins containing less than half their value in silver, have given the treasury a profit of about $3,000,000,000.

And at this moment it does not appear to have hurt anybody. Who understands money?

Stocks are better, prices higher, in London and Wall Street. The London Daily Mail says: "A stock exchange boom seems to do more for world trade than anything. The reason is that it gives confidence everywhere."

Strange and powerful is "confidence." You cannot see it, feel it, weigh it, but you can easily destroy it.

Lovely woman, led by Paris fashion designers, is still trying to find out what she really wants. Universal Service dispatches from Paris describe "dresses as transparent as lace curtains from the knee down; skin-tight evening gowns with cut-out designs as big as elm leaves from under the arms to the hip-line. Cape coats of white fur, slit wide open on both sides." One gown is made entirely of "plaited gold braid."

When will women settle down finally to some one style, as men have done?

Interesting item in taxation news. For instance, government will collect income tax on "public relief." If your generous Uncle Sam gives you $94 a month, the amount that unions now spurn, he will take back $13.12 in income tax.

That seems like giving your little boy a stick of candy and biting off the end of it."

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WNU Service.

POULTRY FACTS

USE LAYING FEED FOR SUMMER EGGS

Safest Way to Make Profit, Poultry Man Says.

By Leon Todd, Extension Poultryman, Purdue University.—WNU Service.

If the healthy flock of laying hens receives a balanced laying ration through the summer, they should return a profit. To discontinue the feeding of a laying mash would cause most of the flock to go out of production and then into a moult. The feeding of a laying ration will also make it easier and more practical to select the poor producers.

Since most farm flocks did not lay many eggs last fall or early winter, it is possible that the same flocks will give a slightly heavier production this summer if they are properly fed and have good care. Records from farm flock owners cooperating with the Purdue poultry extension division show that it is possible to make a good profit from summer egg production, provided the flocks get a balanced ration and the poor producers are eliminated.

When the flock is properly fed it is not difficult to select the poor layers. They are the first to go out of production during the summer and will soon be moulting. If some of the birds are to be kept over for the second year, it is wise to make those selections during the summer.

Usually the same ration which was fed during the winter is also used to keep up summer production. The one exception is that the birds will consume less grain during the warm weather. One should not forget to provide oyster shells and plenty of clean fresh water.

Crate Fattening Is Not Best Way to Get Results

Every year, inexperienced folks try the produce houses' game of putting some extra weight on market poultry just before selling. Generally, it doesn't work out in the way it is planned.

In a majority of cases, notes a writer in Wallaces' Farmer, the birds that are kept closely confined for a week or two fail to gain in weight. Whether this is due to the sudden change from free range to confinement, where they constantly fret and try to get out, is uncertain. It may be due to the sudden change in the ration. If the birds are getting a scanty grain and mash feed on range, and are suddenly shifted to a full feed of ground grain and a rich mash, it does not always bring the desired results.

The best method of conditioning birds is to so feed them that they are in good flesh at all times. A bunch of young stock with a good range, mash in the hoppers at all times, and a liberal allowance of whole or cracked grain at least once a day, will always be in first-class market condition if they are kept free of disease and parasites.

Hens that have been fed scantily will be much more likely to respond to a short period of wet mash feeding than will cockerels, and it probably will pay to attempt to fatten hens which are thin because of poor feeding.

Have Sufficient Nests

A sufficient number of nests in the laying house is necessary to prevent crowding on the nests which may result in broken or soiled eggs, says B. C. Henderson, poultry extension specialist of the Pennsylvania State college. In a recent survey conducted in one of the Pennsylvania counties it was found that most of the producers were providing too few nests for their birds. Forty-four per cent of producers were using 10 to 12 nests for 100 birds, 29 per cent were using 13 to 15 nests, and 12 per cent were using over 20 nests.

Poultry Notes

All roosters should be taken out of the flock early in the summer.

* * *

Pullets roughed through the summer get it back on their owners by eating lots and laying little during the fall and early winter.

* * *

About the most satisfactory way of feeding hens during the molt is to keep a good laying mash in front of them all the time.

* * *

Ailing birds should be removed from the house and placed in isolation as soon as the sick fowls can be detected.

* * *

Electrical and magnetic forces impressed on an incubating egg cause changes in the shape of the developing chick.

* * *

Although the poultry industry in the United States produces 35,000,000,000 eggs a year, eggs are still candled one by one and graded by the human eye.

* * *

Eggs must be gathered several times in hot weather and stored in a cool place where there are no objectionable odors for them to absorb.

Fall Styles Highspot Silk Suits

By CHERIE NICHOLAS

HERE'S news as is real style news—silk suits for autumn "firsts." According to the Concours d' Elegance, in the morning and the Prix des Drags in the afternoon (the two most elegant displays of clothes in the grand fortnight of Paris racing) the emphasis is on silks of every description.

The couture is dividing attention between the rich heavy types of silk and the light sheers which are so happily wearable during the milder mid-season days. Among the silks which have attained prominence in the early showing silk serge is outstanding. A heavily crinkled silk taffeta is also launched. Then there are such interesting silks as satin-faced silk gabardine for street dresses and silk alpaca, and that which is most interesting, a collection of silks which look almost as if they were wool but which are in reality "pure silk." It is needless to say that these heavier silks tailor superbly and are ideal for the autumn suit. The fall feeling is stimulated with details of luxurious furs and a wealth of costume jewelry together with touches of exquisite lace, all of which forecasts the coming season as one of elegance in dress.

Just to give some idea of the smart and active doings going on in the realm of silks we are grouping in our illustration reproductions a few snapshots taken at random of models recently displayed in the French couture showing held by the international silk guild.

To the left, a charming afternoon suit is made of sherritone silk with a mat surface, has a three-quarter jacket. Flowers lined with brown leather are at the neck. Petal pieces at the hemline of both coat and skirt carry out the floral motif. Fitch-dyed sable makes the collar and cuffs. A second view of this smart outfit is given below to the left.

The model centered below assures us that silk taffeta will continue to rustle this fall. This stunning outfit is of black taffeta in a faconet dot. It boasts a sealskin capelet collar.

Novelty silk crepe in a rich green, fashions the suit to the right above. Points of interest are the collarless jacket and the graceful three-quarter sleeves. Just below, this same suit is pictured with different hat and gloves. The fact that milady is wearing long suede gloves is important as a forerunner of their survival this fall.

In the new silks the rich colors of the Italian renaissance are given prominence. Vivid clear reds, deep purples, hunter and olive greens, warm browns, all are represented. The use of black is also encouraged, in most instances with a vivid contrast touch to enliven it.

In three-piece suits loose jackets and pleated skirts, also the many gored skirt with contrasting blouses, are in the lead. Afternoon dresses feature long slender lines with lavish use of dressmaker detail. Evening gowns that are draped in Hindu or Greek fashion, with slenderness somehow preserved, are the favorites and the new supple crepes and silks yield admirably to this treatment.

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MORE TAFFETA

By CHERIE NICHOLAS

With the rustling of fall leaves comes the rustle of more taffeta. Which is to say that taffeta is listed high among voguish silks for the new season. To conform to the message of taffeta for fall comes this striking evening ensemble from Paris, to enter in a showing here in America to a select clientele. It is of steel gray silk taffeta. An intricately worked skirt fullness develops into an imposing train. Rows and rows of stitching border the cape edge, the full collar and form the belt. The cape and dress both have neckline ruffles of green silk taffeta. Matching capes are going to be more in fashion than ever.

WOOL-LIKE SILKS POPULAR FOR FALL

Silks resembling wools are important. This is the first year that the texture of these fabrics has been perfected, giving them the depth and heavy "hand" of woolens and at the same time the lightness and luxury characteristics of quality silks. They lend themselves beautifully to tailoring and the dressmaker detail of the prevailing mode and are ideal choices for early autumn costumes where a "fall" look but cool texture is still desired. Later they may be worn in steam-heated rooms with the perfect comfort demanded by the American woman.

The outstanding types are in very high twist, novelty constructions, both sides of the silk dull. Many are in heavy sheer constructions. Some have very flat finishes, continuing the surface influence of the taffetas and chiffons.

Wool-like silks are being shown in the early American design collections for jacket suits and tailored dresses and some evening gowns. They are being made up in evening gowns and fur-trimmed suits.

Novel Ways of Using Lace Are Seen in New Styles

A new ensemble idea is that of a jabot, collar or doo-dad at the neckline of one's frock worn with the same lace replacing the ribbon band usually seen on hats. The most amusing notes have been in Alencon lace, either in natural color or dyed the color of the outstanding tone in the print dress. Sometimes it is in contrast, as Mainbocher uses red lace with navy or soft green in a multicolored black print.

Sea-Shells for Hat Clips

The latest clips for hats and dresses are painted seashells.

GOLDEN PHANTOMS

Fascinating Tales of Lost Mines

by Editha L. Watson

©W.N.U.

SUNBURNED GOLD

STRANGE, dark ore from a hidden mine—copper gold!

The padres of San Diego mission were using it before the annexation of California. How much they knew about its source they did not reveal. But it is said that when the new dispensation began they caused the Indian to hide their mine and "forget" that it existed. And it stayed hidden and forgotten until the day when it was found by Pegleg Smith.

Pegleg was, as his name implies, a one-legged man—a roustabout, sometimes a prospector. What he was doing in the Colorado desert on that day in 1884 is unknown. But somewhere between Yuma and San Diego, instead of going from one water hole to another as sensible people should, he decided to make a short cut, and as a result, he became lost.

There was a mountain close by, and Pegleg knew that the only thing to do was to reach its top and get his bearings from there. It must have been an unpleasant climb, with but one good leg to go on, but finally Smith stood on the summit and looked about him.

He also looked down—and there at his feet was ore—strange, dark ore. He was not certain that it had any value, but picked up a few chunks anyway, and resumed his delayed march to San Diego.

For several weeks the ore lay about unnoticed. Finally, just because it was curious-looking stuff, Pegleg showed it to his acquaintances. Some one recognized it as gold in spite of its odd appearance, and a new search was on.

As such things will, this search proved profitless. Finally the excitement died down.

But it had no more than done so when there came a soldier from Fort Yuma with more of that same unusual ore. He had a slightly more detailed location to give: there were three peaks, he said, instead of one. He was anxious to return, and lost little time in outfitting and choosing several companions. They set out with vast confidence that they would soon return with loads of gold. Then the desert swallowed them.

East of Warner's Pass all trace of them was lost.

Later, an Indian woman appeared with some of the ore at a place where workmen were laying tracks for the railroad. She had lost her way, she said, and like Pegleg, she had seen the mountain and had climbed it, to discover the ore. She claimed, also, that there were three peaks, which substantiated the soldier's story. From the mountain top she had seen the tracklayers, and she had headed for their camp.

The tracklayers took one startled inspection of her little load of ore, and then most of them immediately threw down their tools and "made tracks" in the direction from which she had come, without waiting to hear the end of her story. This was a fatal mistake, for she told the rest that she had circled around and approached their camp from an entirely different direction than that in which the mountain lay. The men who had so hastily rushed off were never seen again.

The Indian woman refused from the first to disclose the location of the gold. At last a prospector, Jim Denslow, became her friend, and after many years she told him of the three peaks, and that the mine was near a dry lake. Then he set out, as so many had done before him, seeking for the strange dark ore. He found the three peaks at last, but between him and them stretched, not a dry lake, but a vast, shallow, wet one, with such dangerous quicksands around its margin that he could not cross it.

Denslow decided that the thing to do was to return to San Diego, re-outfit, and come back prepared to do some work. This he did, and succeeded in skirting the lake and climbing the peaks only to find nothing but obsidian, volcanic glass.

The next to locate the mine was a Mexican cowboy. He disappeared for several days from the ranch where he was employed, and on his return he showed some of the copper gold. This he squandered on fine saddles and other such matters dear to the cowboy heart, and on gambling. When he was broke again, he disappeared as before, and returned with more gold. This he did several times, managing each time to elude all those who tried to trail him. Of course he would not tell the location, but the character of the ore revealed that it had been taken from the same place as that which Pegleg and the others had visited. At last the cowboy was killed in a knife duel, and his secret died with him.

A former sheriff of the county, however, had seen the Mexican riding in a certain direction. He decided to ride that way, too, and see what lay out there. He set out, but never returned.

CHIC HOUSE FROCK WINS POPULARITY

PATTERN 9209

Your personal appearance about the house gets a new assurance of chic when you select this cleverly cut frock! A new slant on the popular yoke-sleeve is featured bringing the bodice up to form a round neckline and diagonal shoulder line! The three buttons are a clever way of accenting the new slant. The unusual pockets boast a button for good measure too, and you can see by the diagram that the frock is easy enough for a beginner to make! A printed cotton for the housedress, but a new plaid seersucker or gingham would make a charming run-about frock!

Pattern 9209 may be ordered only in sizes 14, 16, 18, 20, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42. Size 16 requires 3¼ yards 36 inch fabric.

Complete, diagrammed sew chart included.

SEND FIFTEEN CENTS in coins or stamps (coins preferred) for this pattern. Be sure to write plainly your NAME, ADDRESS, the STYLE NUMBER and SIZE.

Send your order to The Sewing Circle Pattern Department, 232 West Eighteenth Street, New York, N. Y.

Smiles

SOCIALLY SPEAKING

"Is she merciless in social rivalries?"

"Yes," said Miss Cayenne. "Of course, you have heard of the spear that knows no brother."

"What of it?"

"She wields a salad fork that knows no sister."

Business

"Do you think business is good?"

"Beyond a doubt," answered Mr. Dustin Stax. "Our natural resources are enormous and so are the requirements of the people. Business is right there. All we need is the ability to transact it."

Leader

"You are a natural born leader," said the old friend.

"I am," said Senator Sorghum. "I may have to weaken occasionally in congress. But you ought to see me leading the revelries in a night club."

WNU—12 34—35

CALIFORNIA
News of the Week

Because he had been elected president of the class of 1935 of Sutter Union High School, Lewis Landis, 18, turned bandit. Pride of office made him rob a service station three times for a total of $55. Prestige demanded he have better clothes. He was arrested last week.

As the State American Legion convention came to a sweltering close at Fresno, Dan Emmett of Santa Paula was elected department commander. During the convention Thomas M. Foley, veteran welfare board chairman, issued a statement describing adoption of a new plan to speed up state buying of farms and homes for veterans with veteran bond issue funds.

The state general fund deficit will total about $65,000,000 by June 30, 1937, declares State Controller Ray L. Riley. This figure was reached after checking expenditures against money appropriated by the last legislature.

Before the historic altar of Mission Santa Barbara, Maria Jeritza, Viennese opera singer, was wed to Winfield R. Sheehan, Hollywood film producer.

After several anxious days, the $2,000,000 paycheck for California's 230,000 relief families arrived from Washington. An extra day was lost in making disbursements because of difficultiy in finding Governor Frank Merriam, who had to sign the Washington check. He was in Long Beach at a dentist's office. Because of the delay, California SERA funds became short again almost immediately.

With $5, a fishrod, a gun and a bull terrier, 15-year-old Robert Bly left his Eagle Rock home and trekked to Grants Pass, Oregon. After writing his anxious family, who had started police on a statewide search for him, he started back, arriving in San Francisco minus his pack, but with 30 cents in his pocket and his dog by his side. Police who had detained him at the Bay City, released him after receiving word from his mother that he could be trusted to return home.

The Wilcox national air defense bill recently signed by President Roosevelt assures the rehabilitation of Mather Field near Sacramento as one of the Coast's chief bases. Other California air fields will be strengthened as part of the program to give the Pacific Coast adequate air protection.

Director Ray Ingels, dynamic reorganizer of the state motor vehicle department, in a surprise move ruled that Russell Bevans, motor vehicle registrar for four years, and E. Raymond Cato, highway patrol chief, must pass civil service exams in order to retain their jobs. Ingels abolished the $200-a-month job of highway patrol physical director held by Young Corbett III, popular California boxer.

While a dose of vigilante-ism was curing Sonoma County of a painful case of communism, five men and women came to Santa Rosa as representatives of the American League Against War and Fascism. They protested to Sheriff H. B. Patteson against the vigilante action. League Ringleader Bert C. Leech tried to start an argument, swinging on the sheriff. Patteson was forced to throw him out of his office.

Although the recent California legislature refused to pass laws enabling cities or counties to issue revenue bonds for publicly owned power plants, their chances of being able to do so despite the legislature's attitude has been heightened by the State Supreme Court decision declaring that the Lassen Municipal Utilities District can make a contract with an agent to market revenue bonds. Bond money will be used to construct a power plant.

On the same day Californians were defeating three propositions at the recent state election, Pacific Coast maritime workers held an election of their own to decide whether to release ten boats tied up in Coast ports. Union officials said it would be several days before election results would be announced. Following day, however, picket lines were withdrawn from five of the freighters. Meanwhile, the seven-week strike of Sacramento River bargemen was thought nearing an end following return to work of one barge company's employes.

Selah Chamberlain, one of San Francisco's most influential public-spirited citizens since the fire of 1906, has died at the age of 61. His aid was asked by Washington to help settle the recent oil tanker strike.

Statistics show that for the first seven months of this year California was freer of crime than it was during the corresponding 1934 session. Crimes, exclusive of homicides, numbered 18,348 in 1935 as against 20,079 the year before.

KILLED IN ALASKA AIR CRASH

Wiley Post, left, and Will Rogers were both killed instantaneously when their new single-motored monoplane crashed 15 miles south of Point Barrow, Alaska. The two internationally famous figures were en route from Fairbanks to Point Barrow when the tragedy occurred. Natives heard the motor sputter just before the plane nose-dived into a marshy stretch of ground. They started recently from Los Angeles with Moscow as their probable destination.

FROZEN MAN EXPERIMENT PLANNED

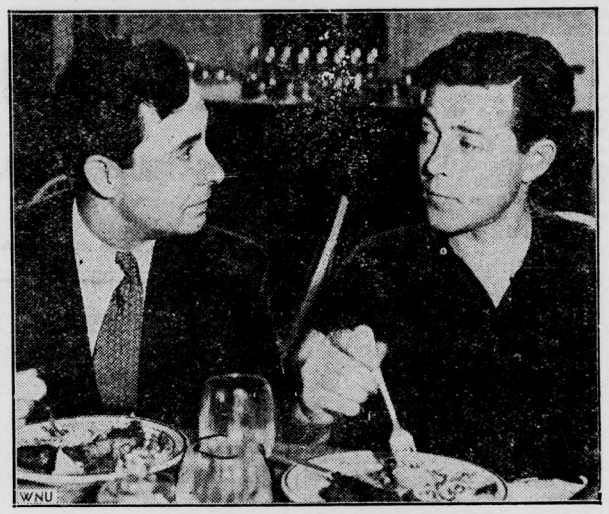

Photo shows Chemist Ralph Willard, left, and Stephen Simkhovitch, young writer, discussing plans at a dinner table in Hollywood to kill Simkhovitch, freeze him and later revive him. The writer has signed a contract to submit himself as a human guinea pig in a before and after death experiment to be conducted by the chemist. Willard claims to have resuscitated a small monkey that had been frozen to death five days previously. Announcement that Willard would experiment on a human caused Dr. George Parrish, city health officer, to declare the law would not allow it.

WARMING UP FOR SPEED EVENTS

Here are three fast outboards warming up on Clear Lake for the Northern California Champion Outboard Races to be held in conjunction with the fourth annual Lake County Rodeo at Lakeport, August 31 to September 2. Said to be one of the fastest water courses in the world, every year a number of world records are broken here by the speedy little crafts.

Dislikes Alcatraz

"It's a Devil's Island all right." That's the description of Alcatraz Island in San Francisco bay, given by Henry Ambrose, first ex-prisoner to break down the iron clad secrecy surrounding life on the island since it became a federal penitentiary. Ambrose left the island on a deportation train. As to why it is a "Devil's Island," Ambrose said, "Not a word can be spoken by convicts except once a week when we get to talk Saturday afternoon from 1 to 3:30. If you leave a bite of food on your plate you lose one meal. No radios, not a single newspaper. Your letters come censored and retyped. The hopelessness gets you. You know you'll never get a parole."

Aged, paralyzed John MacDonald of Baltimore recently testified under oath that his testimony under oath during the 1917 Preparedness Day bombing of San Francisco was false. He was one of the witnesses whose testimony helped send Tom Mooney to the penitentiary for life.

California will harvest a large crop of grain sorghum this year.

What Form!

Dorothy Lee, petite film actress, sends a long one sizzling down the fairway of the Catalina Visitors' Country Club. Miss Lee is summering at Santa Catalina Island.

Two-year-old orange trees on the ranch of C. E. Abbott, Orland, are producing enough fruit to pay for their care. Orange trees usually require seven years' growth before producing.

Explorer Finds Columbus' Fort

Positive Identification of Ruins in Haiti.

A New Orleans explorer has come home from Haiti with evidence that he had rediscovered the site where Columbus made his first settlement in the New world.

He established St. Michel hill, on the swampy coast of Cap Haitien harbor and near the native fishing village of Petit Anse, as the spot where Columbus left a "tower and fort and large cellar," called it La Navidad, and recorded the site in the log of his journey.

The explorer, Maurice Ries, of Tulane university, brought back a signet ring of Queen Isabella La Catholica, hawk bells, which Columbus mentioned having traded with the natives for gold, and the wrought hand-guard of a Spanish rapier. He found them in the ruins.

Mr. Ries said that he had almost certainly fixed the site. It is still one of the most desolate places in the New world. He and his wife, who accompanied him, traveled over trails almost effaced, through deserts and swamps.

The Haitian government and the American minister, Norman Armour, assisted in the search, which led from Port-au-Prince, capital of the island, to the black city of Cap Haitien. Mr. Ries used old and new maps, charts of coastlines, currents, winds and tides to fix the area for his quest.

From the description in Columbus' log he decided that Mount St. Michel was the spot where the Santa Maria had struck on Christmas eve, 1492, as Columbus skirted the coast after touching Cuba.

Here Columbus built a fort from the timbers of his wrecked flagship and left a garrison of 43 men. Indians slaughtered the men and destroyed the fort 10 months later. No historian has been able to establish the site definitely.

On the north coast Mr. Ries found the ruins of Isabella, which Columbus later set up as a permanent colony. Mr. Ries found mounds, about four feet high, following the general outline of buildings reported in Columbus' log. Quarries, from which the Discoverer took stones to build the settlement, were found a mile away.

CROWS FORESEE CRASH

That crows have a foreboding of disaster was shown recently in Ogmore Vale, Wales. For 90 years crows have built their nests in the branches of a lofty oak 200 years old. Without warning they all moved to another tree. A week later their old home tottered in a breeze and fell. After the crash the crows cawed triumphantly.

Quick, Pleasant Successful Elimination

Let's be frank—there's only one way for your body to rid itself of the waste material that causes acidity, gas, headaches, bloated feelings and a dozen other discomforts. Your intestines must function and the way to make them move quickly, pleasantly, successfully, without griping or harsh irritants is to chew a Milnesia Wafer thoroughly, in accordance with directions on the bottle or tin, then swallow.

Milnesia Wafers, pure milk of magnesia in tablet form, each equivalent to a tablespoon of liquid milk of magnesia, correct acidity, bad breath, flatulence, at their source, and enable you to have the quick, pleasant, successful elimination so necessary to abundant health.

Milnesia Wafers come in bottles at 35c and 60c or in convenient tins at 20c. Recommended by thousands of physicians. All good druggists carry them. Start using these pleasant tasting effective wafers today.

MOSQUITOES *inject Poison*

Mosquitoes live on human blood. Before she can draw your blood, however, the mosquito must first thin it by injecting a poison. Thus mosquitoes annoy—are dangerous, spread serious disease epidemics. Don't take chances. Kill mosquitoes, flies, spiders with FLY-TOX—proved best by 10,000 tests. 818

Accept no substitutes... demand

FLY-TOX

Watch Your Kidneys!

Be Sure They Properly Cleanse the Blood

YOUR kidneys are constantly filtering waste matter from the blood stream. But kidneys sometimes lag in their work—do not act as nature intended—fail to remove impurities that poison the system when retained.

Then you may suffer nagging backache, dizziness, scanty or too frequent urination, getting up at night, swollen limbs; feel nervous, miserable—all upset.

Don't delay! Use Doan's Pills. Doan's are especially for poorly functioning kidneys. They are recommended by grateful users the country over. Get them from any druggist.

DOAN'S PILLS

For "A1" Pancakes and Waffles
GLOBE "A1"
PANCAKE and WAFFLE FLOUR
YOU'LL BE Glad YOU BOUGHT GLOBE "A1"
GLOBE "A1" PRODUCTS MAKE "A1" COOKS

Blake makes a Fresh Start

NO! NO! THAT'S NOT THE CLUB I WANT! LISTEN—GO BACK TO THE CLUB HOUSE... YOU'RE THE WORLD'S WORST CADDY!
GREAT WORK! YOU CERTAINLY MADE HIM FEEL LIKE A CHAMPION NIT-WIT!
MR. COFFEE NERVES
WHY, DADDY... THAT'S NO WAY TO TREAT THE BOY! HE DIDN'T DO ANYTHING WRONG!
OH, WELL... LET'S QUIT! I DON'T FEEL LIKE PLAYING ANYWAY! I'VE GOT A TERRIBLE HEADACHE!
SWELL! BREAK UP THE GAME... MAYBE THAT WILL TEACH HER TO KEEP QUIET!
I'M SORRY YOU FEEL BADLY... BUT YOU WON'T FEEL ANY BETTER UNTIL YOU GIVE UP COFFEE... AS THE DOCTOR SAID!
RATS! WHO EVER HEARD OF COFFEE HARMING A GROWN MAN?
WHY DO THESE SILLY YOUNG KIDS BELIEVE SUCH CRACKPOT THEORIES?
BUT YOU KNOW YOU HAVE COFFEE-NERVES ...AND THE DOCTOR SAID SWITCHING TO POSTUM WOULD HELP! YOU MIGHT TRY IT!
OH, ALL RIGHT ..I WILL TRY IT, TO PROVE THAT DOCTORS DON'T KNOW IT ALL!
CURSES! STYMIED AGAIN! I CAN'T STAY HERE IF HE'S SWITCHING TO POSTUM
GEE, MISS BLAKE, YOUR FATHER SURE HAS CHANGED! I'D RATHER CADDY FOR HIM THAN ANY MEMBER OF THE CLUB!
YES... SINCE HE SWITCHED TO POSTUM HE HAS FELT AND ACTED LIKE A DIFFERENT MAN!
30 DAYS LATER

"I always thought this talk about coffee being harmful applied only to children!"

"Oh, no, Daddy... many adults, too, find that the caffein in coffee can upset nerves, cause indigestion, or prevent sound sleep!"

If you suspect that coffee disagrees with you... try Postum for 30 days. Postum contains no caffein. It's simply whole wheat and bran, roasted and slightly sweetened. It's easy to make, and costs less than half a cent a cup. It's delicious, too... and may prove a real help. A product of General Foods.

FREE! Let us send you your first week's supply of Postum *free!* Simply mail the coupon.

GENERAL FOODS, Battle Creek, Mich. W. N. U.—8-22-36

Send me, without obligation, a week's supply of Postum.

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Fill in completely—print name and address

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YOU KNOW ME, AL — Just Fielding His Way — By RING LARDNER

DID YOU SEE SOME MISTLETOE IN MY HAIR?
YOU'RE MY BROTHER AIN'T YOU?
HERE WE HAVE THE UNKISSED KID DUGAN, BUT ONE OF THESE DAYS HE'LL BE KISSED ON THE CHIN WITH A BOXING GLOVE FULL OF KNUCKLES
YOU BETTER PULL YOURS IN - IT'S A GOOD TARGET
I FORGOT TO INTRODUCE YOU TO MR. RUBE SIMPKINS WHO PITCHES FOR THE BLUES
I USED TO KNOW JACK CALLAHAN ONCE. HE PLAYED RIGHT FIELD ON THE NEW HAVEN TEAM
I DON'T KNOW ANY RIGHT FIELDERS. I DON'T HAVE TO USE 'EM WHEN I'M PITCHIN'
MR. CALLAHAN USED TO BE ALL TIRED OUT AT NIGHT WHEN HE GOT THROUGH WORK
YEH, THOSE CONNECTICUT LEAGUE PITCHERS NEED A LOT OF ERRAND BOYS IN THE OUTFIELD
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DICK DORGAN

NOTICE TO CREDITORS
Estate of Nathan B. Galbraith, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, executrix of the last will and testament of Nathan B. Galbraith, deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the said decedent, to file them, with the necessary vouchers, in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court in and for Santa Clara County, California, within six months after the first publication of this notice, or within said period to present the same, with the necessary vouchers, to the said executrix at the office of Bohnett, Hill, Cottrell &Boccardo, 807 First National Bank Building, in the City of San Jose, County of Santa Clara, State of California, which said last named office, the undersigned selects as the place of business in all matters connected with said estate.

San Jose, California, this 12th day of August, 1935.

SARAH F. GALBRAITH
Executrix of the last will and testament of Nathan B. Galbraith, deceased.

Bohnett, Hill, Cottrell & Boccardo
807 1st Natnl. Bank Bldg.
San Jose, Calif.
Attys. for said Executrix.
(Aug. 15-22-29; Sept. 5, 1935)

NOTICE OF TRUSTEE'S SALE
No. 18247

WHEREAS, SAMUEL SMITH and MRS. EDNA SMITH (his wife) made and executed to AMERICAN SECURITIES COMPANY, a corporation, as Trustee, for the benefit of AMERICAN TRUST COMPANY, a corporation, a deed of trust, dated September 30, 1930, and recorded on October 31, 1930, in the office of the County Recorder of the County of Santa Clara, State of California, in Liber 539 of Official Records, at page 295; and

WHEREAS, default has been made in the payment of the principal and interest of the promissory note secured by said deed of trust, together with taxes advanced by said American Trust Company and secured to be paid by said deed of trust, and said American Trust Company caused to be recorded in the office of the County Recorder of the said County of Santa Clara, on April 25, 1935, in Liber 731 of Official Records, at page 50 thereof, being the County wherein the trust property is situated, a notice of such default and of its election to sell or cause to be sold, said property to satisfy said obligation; and

NOW, THEREFORE, pursuant to demand made upon it by said AMERICAN TRUST COMPANY, and in accordance with the power and authority conferred upon it by said deed of trust, said AMERICAN SECURITIES COMPANY, as Trustee, hereby gives notice that on TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1935, at the hour of 10:00 o'clock A. M. of said day, at the steps of the main entrance of the County Court House, in the City of San Jose, County of Santa Clara, State of California, it will sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash in lawful money of the United States of America, all that certain real property situate, lying and being in the County of Santa Clara, State of California, and described as follows:

Lot Number Twenty (20), as designated on the map entitled "Map of the Curtis Subdivision in the Northwest 1-4 of the Northwest 1-4 of Section 35 Township 7 South Range 1 West, near Campbell Station", which map was filed in the office of the County Recorder of the County of Santa Clara, State of California, December 20, 1904, in Volume "K" of Maps, page 31, records of said County.

TOGETHER with the appurtenances.

DATED: August 7, 1935.
(SEAL) AMERICAN SECURITIES COMPANY, TRUSTEE.
By A. C. McINTYRE,
Assistant Secretary
(Aug. 22-29; Sept. 5-12-1935)

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Phone Ballard 4600

Fraternal

Masonic Notice

Charity Lodge No. 362, F. & A. M., Campbell, Calif. Stated meetings held on the first Monday of each month.
W. E. Vaughn, W. M.
T. A. Robinson, Secretary

Independent Order of Odd Fellows

Morning Light Lodge No. 42 Meets every Thursday evening in I.O.O.F. hall. Sojourning members are cordially invited to attend the lodge meetings.
Walter Silberbauer, N. G.
Abe Klassen, Secretary

DR. F. R. ANDERSON
Physician and Surgeon
Office: Medico-Dental Bldg, San Jose: Hrs: 11 to 12 and 2 to 5
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"... the basement's mine— we put in GAS HEAT"

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Best of all, too, gas heating costs are low when all the facts are known. The most carefully budgeted home, the one in which costs are definitely known, seldom fails to realize that gas heating costs less.

Give your home effortless and economical heating this winter. All types of gas heating equipment can now be purchased on very easy monthly terms. Come in and see how little it will cost you to buy and to operate the kind of gas heating your home requires.

10% Discount. Deferred Payments Plus F.H.A. Loan Terms

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